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VOL. XII. NO. 10.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MINERS JOIN S. T. & L. A.

ANOTHER LOCAL ORGANIZED AT ROSCOE, PA.

Fake Socialist Tries To Discourage Movement, but Without Avail—Miners Know Where To Place Them—The U. M. W. Crumbling Away.

Fayette City, Pa., June 1.—Organizer Frank Jordan of the S. T. & L. A. has organized the miners of Roscoe into the rank of the New Trades Unionism.

A "me too socialist" editor, whose paper carries announcements of capitalist political parties, printed the following editorial on May 23. The issue of the paper was extensively circulated among the miners. The editorial is as follows:

"Last Saturday there was a gentleman from Indiana holding down a soap box in the street next to the bank. He was no ordinary man who was perched to make idle talk but a man possessed of a great deal above the average intelligence of workmen. He had studied the signs of the times and was in shape to pour out facts and figures that would make you dizzy to comprehend. He was a scientific socialist, and like all 'scientific socialists' in this country, could see no virtue in any other move than one backed by a certain little 'Professor' (of God knows what) in New York, who had the reputation of furnishing scabs to take the place of trade unionists who had gone on strike against unfair conditions. This gentleman had a wonderful command of the English language and we believe he was sincere, for he apparently called a spade as he saw it. He abused the trade unions of to-day and likened them unto side shows for the capitalists and called the leaders a lot of fakirs in the trade union movement to-day, but there are a great many more out side of it. The people in whose interest this gentleman spoke here, or rather the ones in whose foot-steps he is following, are trade union wreckers and they make no bones about it. The place to educate the worker so that they will not permit themselves to be used as tools or dominated over by unscrupulous misleaders is their economic organization. There is no use standing outside and braying, or using the rule or ruin policy as a certain leader in their movement did during the time when the Knights of Labor were at their height. Get inside the organization and teach a correct economic system, discuss principles of political parties and do not endorse every Tom, Dick or Harry for office simply because he says he is the labor man's friend. When he is educated to a point where he knows what he wants there will be no necessity for endorsing any one, and he will then step to the ballot box and vote his own interests irrespective of a lot of blanket endorsements. Yes, we need the political power, but the workingmen also need economic organizations."

The reply that Jordan made to the editorial decided the action of the miners. Not one of the Dolan gang dared come up the Monongahela Valley to face the Alliance organizer. Klu Klux methods having failed, they have imported the Rev. Putty Cheska Vall and John Collins to see what they can do. The fake socialists are trying to make capital for themselves out of the strike. They have sent the following circular to all locals of the U. M. W.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
Leon Greenbaum, Nat. Sec.
Room 427 Emile Building.
St. Louis, May 24th 1902.

"Dear Sir and Brother—

"We take this opportunity to inform your organization that since the outbreak of the present trouble, the daily newspapers of the entire country with few exceptions are publishing only the most meagre accounts of the strike. The largest dailies in St. Louis have published practically no news whatever of the strike in order to keep the workers of this city in the dark. The capitalists are conscious of the fact that the wide publication of such a great strike creates enthusiasm and confidence in the working class and corresponding depression among capitalists. They fear on the one hand, that the organized workers all over the country will render aid to the miners and on the other hand, investors will get frightened and withdraw their capital from the stock market. The same class of capitalists who own the mines own the newspapers and associated press agencies, and thus the suppression of the truth is easily accounted for. Our party has one hundred papers in the United States and Canada who are anxious to obtain news of the strike. We cannot obtain it from the usual sources and as we therefore write to suggest that your union appoint a press committee to keep us posted regularly. We propose to issue a daily press bulletin containing all the news of the strike. We will send a copy of this daily bulletin to all of the labor and socialist papers in the country and thus break up the 'conspiracy of silence.' The facts which the working class generally will be interested in and which we desire to furnish daily as follows:—

"1. Is the strike order being generally

obeyed and is the tie up of the mines complete in your vicinity?

"2. Are the men standing firm?

"3. Has the company given notice of any kind to the men? Any efforts to start up with non-union men?

"4. Has there been trouble of any kind?

"5. Are the men of affiliated crafts being laid off?

"6. What is the attitude of the community towards the strikers? Has credit been stopped by merchants?

"7. Do the public authorities (police, sheriff, etc.), back up the demands of the strikers or are they the tools of the mine operators?

"8. New developments and any other news of the strike.

"We take this occasion to impress upon your organization the importance of encouraging and supporting the labor and socialist press and the necessity for establishing daily labor papers, owned by the working class and operated in its interests.

"In conclusion if any request is made by the National Officers of the United Mine Workers of America for financial aid, the Socialist Party stands ready to issue a special appeal to its members. Trusting that your organization will give this matter serious consideration and that we will hear from your press committee, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

Leon Greenbaum,

National Secretary.

"P. S.—In publishing our Daily Press Bulletin we will not mention the names of our correspondents. Such names will be kept in confidence.

The rank and file of the miners take no stock in the fake socialists. The thinking men among the miners realize that the fake socialists are hand in glove with their own fakirs.

There is not the slightest indication of enthusiasm for the strike hereabouts. The fact that there are thirty-three lapsed locals of the United Mine Workers in the Pittsburgh district alone tells the story.

THEIR OWN INEFFICIENCY.

That Is What the "Union" Men Will Exhibit.

Trenton, N. J., May 31.—A. J. Skiffington, a representative of the National Boot and Shoe Makers' Union, appeared before the Central Labor Union last evening and outlined a plan for bringing about a searching "investigation" of the violations of the child labor laws in South Jersey. He says he has found actual living proof of the violations of the law which he will produce.

Laboring men throughout the State are dissatisfied with Governor Murphy's so-called investigation of the conditions in the glass factories, when he ignored the accusations of the committee of union workmen which called on him, and "white-washed" the factory inspector. The entire inquiry consisted in granting an audience to a number of glass manufacturers, among them George Jonas, of Minotola, who said he treated his employees well and called the newspapers "liars."

Skiffington's plan is to secure a dozen children, all of them under legal age, procure actual proof of their ages, and take them on a tour of the State, exhibiting them to every central labor union in New Jersey. He then proposes to exhibit them to the Governor, with a new demand for investigation.

These children, Skiffington says, he has already found at Minotola, where the conditions are said to be the worst in the State.

FOR CELEBRATING MAY DAY.

A Russian Governor Has Paraders Brutally Flogged.

Horrible stories are told of Gen. von Wahl, the Governor of Wilna, in Russian Poland, upon whose life an attempt was made the other day. He is accused, among other things, of great cruelty towards the prisoners arrested for making a public demonstration on May day. He had thirty-six of them stripped and knouted, or flogged with rods, in the presence of the Governor himself, who, in addition to ordering the lashes, mocked the victims, wishing them "very pleasant holidays"—an allusion to May Day. It is further declared that the Governor, asked the first prisoner, after he was stripped, how old he was, and learning that he was fifty, said, "Then give him fifty strokes," ordering the next one forty, and so on, one stroke for each year. One prisoner, in his exasperation, replied, "I am a million years old," whereupon he received a hundred strokes. A pause of five minutes was imposed by the doctors after fifty, the man fainting when the whole sentence had been carried out. It is also related that Gen. von Wahl, as Governor of Witebsk, had several boys of the grammar school in that town stripped and birched in his presence till they were half dead; that at Kursk, during the peasant riots, he caused several of the rioters to be flogged to death; and that, as Chief of the St. Petersburg Police, he acted towards the female strikers at the tobacco factory in much the same way as towards the May Day demonstrators of Wilna. The Russian papers make the suggestion that the General is not altogether sane. He has been notorious for his severity, however, ever since 1895, when he was aide-de-camp of the infamous Count Berg, Governor of Warsaw, and was wounded when an attempt was made to assassinate the latter.



Gone Are the Snow-drifts
Gone Is the Biting Blast
Heyday, Wake, Pretty Maidens
Summer is Coming at Last

A LABOR ADMINISTRATION.

It Orders Out Police To Club Down Strikers.

Hartford, Conn., June 1.—Hartford is still undergoing the unusual affliction of labor troubles, despite the advent of the new municipal government of "labor" men. There have been concessions by the master builders in the carpenters' strike, and an increase of 10 per cent. has been offered, and unanimously refused by the union. This offer was a halfway meet, but other things have developed since the strike was declared, and the trouble seems to be far from settlement. The closing of the lumber yards has undoubtedly had something to do with the continuance of the trouble, as the men say that when they open, there will be ground for settlement.

The lumber yards, however, have closed, not so much as an aid to the master builders, but because of the impending contract which the International Teamsters' Union has presented to them for signature. This contract call for absolute "unloading" of all lumber yards down to the teamsters, and the delivery of no lumber except to "unloaded" concerns. It is this contract that has had more to do with the lumber yard shutdown than any sympathy with the Carpenters' and Builders' Association. The lumber yard situation, by the way, covers the entire State, so far as supplying any lumber to Hartford is concerned. There are nearly one hundred carloads on sidings in the city now, that the yard men have not stored, waiting the outcome of the troubles. The tie up is serious, and has begun to effect general business.

The Underwood Writers factory situation is about the same. The factory is open and some of the employees have returned to work, although there has been no change in the matter of hours or the "premium" system, which were the foundations of the strike. Last week disorder was provoked and a demand was made upon the "labor" administration for police protection which was not only quickly granted, but has been increased. The Common Council "protested" against the condition of things that was allowed by the police, but that is all it amounted to. The strike at that factory has, in fact, failed through the aid given the company by the "labor" administration, although the union does not seem to be entirely aware of it. The union men say that many skilled employees of the concern have left town, but this is difficult to verify. The probability that when the failure of the strike is absolutely recognized they will be on hand ready for work. They are getting little outside financial aid.

MORE "STANDARD UNION" LIES.

Brooklyn Capitalist Sheet Again Resorts to Its Old Trick of Misrepresentation.

The Standard Union of Brooklyn is up to its old tricks of misrepresenting the Socialist Labor Party. In its issue of last Friday, there appears an account of the laying of the corner stone of the so called "New Brooklyn Labor Lyceum."

This building is being erected by the Kangaroo Social Democrats, with the aid of funds received from the capitalist class and its political henchmen in the two old parties. It is consequently no more of a labor lyceum than is any other enterprise erected by capitalist funds for the purpose of increasing the power and prestige of capitalism. The Socialist Labor Party accordingly repudiates the "New Brooklyn Labor Lyceum" and its promoters.

Friday the corner stone of this alleged "labor lyceum" was laid. There was a parade and speeches. The Standard Union in its account of both says: "A contingent of the Socialist Labor Party From Manhattan Some Thousands Strong," attended the proceedings. This is a lie! Again the Standard Union states that H. Gottschalk, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, laid the corner stone. As the Socialist Labor Party is undoubtedly meant by the "Social Labor Party" that statement is accordingly denounced as a lie also!

The Standard Union should make a slight endeavor to get matters straight occasionally. Persistent misrepresentation is apt to prove injurious to it in the long run.

COMMERCIALISM IN MEDICINE.

President of Physicians' Association Deplores Present Conditions.

Chicago, May 21.—Medical men from nearly every state in the Union are attending the twentieth annual business meeting here of the American Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons. In his annual address President A. E. Gammon of Chicago said: "Medicine at present is not a science, but you should strive to make it one, and this will only be accomplished by elevating the standard of education and training in all branches of the profession. I urge the adoption of a new code of ethics by the profession which will carry with it justice and honesty. It is time the doctors of the great schools of medicine united to fight the common enemy, disease, instead of fighting among themselves. I regret that the profession of physician has degenerated into commercialism. There should be a national board of examiners appointed to issue licenses to worthy practitioners so as to prevent the present confusion between the many state boards."

A "SOCIALIST" PAPER.

Wayland Self-Exposed a Friend of the Capitalist Class.

Wayland, of "The Appeal to Reason," has at last taken off the mask so that all who run may read and know where he is now headed for. It is not in the direction of the Co-operative Commonwealth, for not one word can I find in "The Appeal" of May 24, to indicate that "The Appeal" had ever favored anything that was leading in the direction of Socialism; in fact, Wayland fails to use the word Socialism, Socialist Republic, or Co-operative Commonwealth, in the reading matter of his paper; but explains in the issue of May 24 as follows, how we can get what we want by voting either the Democratic or Republican tickets:

"Under Direct Legislation the democrat who favored high tariff could vote for his party candidate and yet vote his conviction on that point; and a republican who favored free trade could vote his party candidates and yet cast his vote in favor of free trade. At present one has to swallow all the planks put up by the politicians whether he likes them or not, or fly to the other alternative of voting for other measures by voting for OTHER PARTIES WITH THINGS IN THEM HE DOES NOT LIKE."

You will see by the above that Wayland has discovered that the Democratic parties are all right as far as he is concerned; but, Wayland is not as big a chump as some people take him to be. He recognizes the fact that in pulling off his mask the people are apt to see him as he is, so he hits another lick in the same issue, thus:

"There may be those who will criticize the Appeal for devoting a whole issue this week to Direct Legislation. But the Appeal is helping to make history. The Appeal considers Direct Legislation one of the most important questions that can agitate the people. It means the first step for self-government; it means the downfall of the politicians; the abolition of the lobbyists; the uplifting of the people. When it shall arrive we shall be able to bring before the people public questions that will greatly educate and get them to understand many things about government that they are ignorant of to-day."

Why should a man that does the right thing care a snap how much people criticize him?

Now Wayland knows the conditions that obtain in the New England States as well as any of us. He knows how the children work in the factories, he knows of the sweat shops, he knows the

wage slaves are robbed in New England the same as in all other industrial centres; yet his highest aim in life appears to be the placing of the rest of the country on a level with New England, which you will see by the following from this great paper "The Appeal" (same issue as before):

"No other part of the United States can be compared to New England in the completeness of local improvements, yet nowhere is the public debt so small as in New England towns; no where else are the voters so well informed in regard to public affairs; and nowhere else is such ample provision made for the education of children. All of this is the result of the town meetings, at which the voters discuss matters of public importance and decide upon the merits of each proposition. The people make the laws. In other words, the New England towns are run by Direct Legislation, or the People's Court."

Think of it, will you? "Run by Direct Legislation!"

This is a splendid illustration of what we can expect under Wayland's brand of reform; that is, the real conditions that now obtain in New England. As New England is now run in the interests of the capitalist class against the working class to a greater extent than any other part of the United States, there is no good reason why Wayland, and his "Appeal," shouldn't support the Republican party as the true representative of the capitalist class. That there is no reason why he shouldn't you will see by the following, when linked with the above clippings, that he is doing so now, (same issue):

"The people of Oregon will vote on a constitutional amendment next month for Direct Legislation. It has been twice passed by a republican legislature and governor before its submission. All parties there favor it in their platforms."

"As Wayland claims Direct Legislation as a cure all, and that the Republican party stands foremost in bringing it about, when more proof does any one want to convince them that Wayland is a Republican?"

Republican Wayland, like the Republicans, may ignore or fight the Socialist Labor Party, but he is very careful what he says about the Democrats. This is plainly shown by an article that appears in the same paper (from which I have taken the above clippings), under the head "In Old Party Platforms," in which he goes on to show that both old parties will this year adopt Direct Legislation in their platforms.

We will admit that many admire Wayland because he has a way of telling so much in so few words, and to illustrate his power in this direction, we will say that he uses just fifteen short lines in explaining just fifteen things that can be accomplished by the referendum and one of the lines reads thus: "IT WILL PREVENT REVOLUTION," yet people who claim to want a "revolution," who claim to want an internal change in the working of society are strong supporters of this Republican paper, the "Appeal to Capitalism," as against revolution.

I will inclose in my letter "The Appeal" of May 24, that all the comrades of the PEOPLE office may look it over and see if I have misrepresented the paper in the least.

Fraternally,

S. B. HUTCHINSON.

Grand Junction, Col., May 20.
("The Appeal" referred to, is on file in this office. It will be kept with other specimens of crooked reasoning. ED. THE PEOPLE.)

PRIEST'S CONDUCT DENOUNCED.

New Bedford, Mass., June 2.—At a meeting of Pierce Mill weavers held yesterday afternoon, nearly 200 operatives were present. Oliver Christian, President of the Weavers' Union, called the meeting to order, and read the call. He said that a member of the union had had reported that a priest had been to him, urging that no strike take place, and President Christian said he had heard the Father had been in other operatives in the same way. He said that the union was capable of handling its own affairs, and nobody had been authorized by the union to make any settlement with the mill officials, and he hoped that the weavers of the Pierce Mill would not be so changeable as to vote to strike one minute and change their minds the next.

Secretary Hart said: "We protest against the action taken by parties outside of our ranks. When the clergy will come from their altars to try to get you to sell your labor power at the lowest figure, I think they overstep their bounds. We don't want to interfere with the clergy when they keep to their business. The Weavers' Union endorsed the action taken by the Pierce Mill weavers, and we are in a position to take care of you."

"Did any of you go to Andy Pierce and offer to settle the strike?" asked Hart.

"No, no," came a chorus of voices.

A number of the Pierce Mill weavers present declared they would not return to work.

BEEF TRUST EMPLOYEES GONE.

Chicago, June 3.—A special dispatch from New Orleans says that four of the representatives of the big packing houses, against which the government has instituted criminal proceedings, have disappeared, taking with them all their books and records. Officers are on the track of one, but the other three are reported en route to Mexico.

WOOLEN STRIKE SITUATION

MORE STRIKE FUNDS AVAILABLE THAN EVER BEFORE.

Efforts Will Be Made to Bring Out Weavers in Other Than Fancy Worsted Mills—Attempts Made to Bribe Strike Committeemen—Activity of Leaders.

Providence, R. I., June 2.—There was a mass meeting of the striking weavers in Olneyville yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Chairman McDermott, who had gone to Plymouth, Anthony McDonald presided. He reviewed the situation, and in the course of his remarks paid his respects to the writers of communications appearing in the papers, purporting to have been written by weavers and other operatives. He declared that in several places such letters have been found to have been inspired by mill officials and in relation to one of the most recent of such communications he said it was known that the man whose name was signed to it had been seen in conference with a local mill manager. McDonald waxed sarcastic as he dissected the statements made by this writer's communication. He declared the weavers have reason to be stronger than at any time since the strike began, because most of them have found work that will enable them to bear the strain better, and there are more strike funds available now than ever before.

He laid particular stress on an assertion that this fight is being carried along by the weavers as a craft, and he declared that independent manufacturers who are giving the striking weavers work that is so hopeful in the struggle are at the same time serving their own ends, and this is fully realized. Beyond this, he said, they have no concern in the struggle.

Thomas Powers, who had returned from Webster, made a report of the situation there. Conditions in other cities were also discussed.

A proposal to change the time of holding the mass meetings to morning hours instead of afternoon was made, but it did not meet with favor, and the maker of it withdrew it. The purpose of the motion was to make it more convenient for some of the strikers who are at work in some other places during the strike in night shifts to attend.

In the evening the executive board had a meeting. After it was over Secretary O'Connor said details had been arranged for members of the committee to go to other places to bring out workers in other than fancy worsted mills. He said that while it is not expected that in some of these places the operatives now at work will remain out much longer than those at Lawrence, it is deemed advisable to do what can be done to cripple the company for the purpose of forcing a settlement.

He said the strike leaders are satisfied that the purpose of bringing into some of the mill centres workers who know nothing about weaving is to cripple the strike committee so far as it can be done by causing them to spend money sending these people out of the towns into which they are taken to work.

He said a telegram was received yesterday stating that 50 Germans, not weavers, were to be taken to Moosup and sent into the mills. A request for a delegate to go there and check them had been received. Secretary O'Connor said the delegate will be instructed to ascertain whether these individuals have the capacity to be of more damage to strikers than to the mills before arranging to send them out of town.

Secretary O'Connor said that he had received details of efforts made by a seagoon keeper in Webster to bribe two of the strike committee in that place by an offer of \$500, which was increased to \$1,000, to induce them to upset the strikers.

A Boston man had undertaken to bring about a conference with Plymouth strikers and a committee from that place who talked with this man was given a statement that a rival manufacturer had given the strike leaders at Olneyville \$5,000 to maintain the fight against the American Woollen Company.

Secretary O'Connor said that all of these things are very promptly reported at strike headquarters and that the weavers are not effected by them. He said the only thing that will stir them is some evidence of a desire to make a satisfactory settlement of the trouble.

BIG WARSHOUSE PLAN.

Memphis, Tenn., June 3.—Indications are that the Security Warehousing Company of New York, which proposes to inaugurate a mammoth private sub-treasury scheme in the South will go through. Steps are now being taken at Jackson, Miss., to increase the capital stock. The plan is to establish warehouses at important centres in the South and West where planters and miners may store such of their products as they wish to hold for higher prices, and be allowed advances on the same by the company. The company asserts that farmers will thus be able to tide over periods of depression and will not have to throw their holdings on the market at a sacrifice.

ETHICS AND RELIGION OF SOCIALISM.

BY DR. H. S. ALEY,
LINCOLN, NEB.

To discuss any subject profitably, it is not only necessary that the one presenting it define its terms clearly, but it is also necessary that all who wish to comprehend him should, for the time being, at least, accept the meaning he gives to these terms. Our definitions will not be found in the standard dictionaries but they will serve to aid in making clear the meaning we wish to convey. First: we will define philosophy, in a universal sense, as the explanation of the phenomena of the universe. Second: science, in the same sense, as the sum total of all the philosophies that have been proven. Third: ethics as that philosophy which defines one's duties and relations to society, individually and collectively. Fourth: religion, as that philosophy which attempts to define man's relations and duties to Omnipotence, The Infinite, Nature, Cosmos, or Universal Law.

While there can be but one scientific explanation to any particular phenomena, there may be as many philosophies in regard to any phenomena as there are individuals, and out of these individual philosophies may evolve a universal or social philosophy regarding any phenomena.

Socialism, as a philosophy, has an explanation of social phenomena peculiarly its own, and this philosophy rests on three contentions, viz: the class struggle, the materialist conception of history and the theory as to the source of surplus value. Its disciples claim all three of these contentions have been proven. In fact the first two are practically admitted by the defenders of capitalism and these same defenders have been unable to disprove the third, hence socialists contend their philosophy has been reduced to a positive or scientific basis, in other words it has become a true science. This philosophy also teaches that out of capitalism will come a new social system that will be based upon the collective ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution; said production and distribution being carried on co-operatively by all who are physically and mentally able to work, under a semi-democratic, semi-republican administration, compensation for services being on the basis of to each according to his deeds, less his proportionate share of the social expenses.

Let it be understood that, in the discussion of the above subject, we accept as true, the materialist conception of history of Marx and Engels as set forth by them in the Communist Manifesto of 1848, and that conception is, that in the last analysis all things social are the reflex of the economic structure of society at any time prevalent. In plain terms this philosophy teaches, that the means by which man gains his livelihood determines what he shall be morally, religiously and politically; in other words that he is a creature of circumstances. The opposite philosophy teaches that he is the maker of his own destiny.

ETHICS AND RELIGION CHANGE.

A certain class of reactionary philosophers try to create the impression that all things social, including religion, are to-day as they were in the past and that they will continue to be in the future as are they in the present. These persons do not accept the teachings of Hegel—"that nothing is; everything is becoming," or of Heraclitus; that "there is nothing that comes into being but it ceases to be" or that "all things flow." Our contention is that change, not stagnation, is the law of the universe and that in the operation of this law of change there is no exception. It applies to the religious and ethical as well as to the economic world. Thanks to the attitude of the scientific world, the doctrine of evolution in the biological world is almost universally accepted, but as a result of THEIR cowardice the same cannot be said of the teachings of evolution in the domain of sociology; however, through the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lafargue, Bax, Clodd, Morgan, Bebel, Ferri, and many others, the law of evolution is now accepted as true by millions of people throughout the capitalist world, and as also applying to the economic world. All can see who want to see the wonderful changes that have taken place in the economic world during the past decade and that are now taking place every day; they can also see if they want to see that these changes are not confined to the economic world but includes all things social, which in turn includes the ethical, religious, educational, political and domestic life of the individuals comprising the body social. If our contention be true, that the means by which mankind gain their livelihood, is the basis out of which all things social evolve, logically, as the economic basis of society changes, so will the ethical, religious, and political conceptions of that same society change, in fact must change in order to keep in harmony with its material environment. All who have given any time to the study of ethnology and anthropology know, that from time to time economic systems have been born, lived their lives, accomplished the mission set by destiny for them to do and then passed into oblivion. In fact each of these different systems continued to live just as long as each furnished the best means, under the existing social conditions by which the economic wants of the people could be supplied and no longer. As soon as they could not, in the interest of social progress, they had to give way to some other system by which the economic wants of society could be supplied with less energy than in the past. I repeat if this be true, then the social institutions, including the moral and religious must have changed to have harmonized with the economic environment. To be more explicit, our contention is, that as these economic systems have their period of growth, also period of decay, that eventually ended in death, so did the corresponding religious and ethical systems pass through the same process of

birth, grow, decay and death. We furthermore contend that what has come true of the social systems of the past will also come to be true of the present economic systems and its corresponding religious and ethical exponents. As the economic structure of socialist society will differ from the present capitalist one, so will the religious and ethics of socialism differ from the present christian religion and capitalist morality.

RELIGIONS UNDER GENTILISM.
Previous to the advent of political society, that is based on private property, gentle society held sway. Under this form of society all lands and nearly all other forms of property was held in common. This form of society existed for many thousands years; in fact it is estimated that three-fourths of the life of the human family was passed under this regime. The religion and ethics of all primitive gentileisms, had for their TELOS or end sought, the good of their gens, tribe, phratry or city. Under this form of society the good of the individual WAS and IS a secondary consideration.

CHRISTIAN RELIGION.
Out of the religions of gentle society evolved the religions of political society and the TELOS changed from that of the good of the commune as embodied in the gens, tribe, city, etc., to that of the individual. In spite of the fact that the christian religion is the child of an economic system based upon private property, in fact came into existence as a protest against the old gentile religions, that was based on communal property; thousands of people are contending today that Christ was a Socialist and that his teachings are in perfect harmony with the ethics of modern Socialism. This idea we wish to combat in the interest of truth, also in the interest of social progress. In this essay we shall attempt to show, that in the modern sense, in which words are construed, it was impossible for Christ to have been a Socialist, but on the contrary he was an extreme individualist, in fact a communist, anarchist. The central idea running through his philosophy is the doctrine of introspection of self purification. Furthermore, we shall try to show that the morals and religion taught by HIM, could not have had any analogy with the morals and religion of a philosophy that repudiates the doctrine of introspection and all that logically follows in its wake. The logical trend of all Christ's teachings is based upon a recognition of the Mosaic cosmogony that in turn teaches that 6,000 years ago, more or less, a personal God first created a perfect man and woman and placed them in the garden of Eden, and that from this perfect pair has come a degenerate race, all of whom stand in need of redemption. On the contrary, Socialist philosophy is optimistic, not pessimistic, and as such is in perfect harmony with the teachings of modern science, that in turn teaches that mankind, through hundreds of thousands of years, has gradually evolved from an inarticulate being to that which he is today. It repudiates the Mosaic cosmogony and accepts the teachings of Darwin, Huxley and Clodd, that in turn discards the idea of a personal God. The whole trend of Socialist thought is toward an acceptance of the Monistic philosophy and the religion of Pantheism that logically follows from this philosophy. Being an evolutionist, the scientific Socialist knows that the different religious systems that have sprung up under the regime of political society, based upon private property, have each in its turn had a mission to perform and that the protestant religion is to-day fulfilling its mission as the religious exponent of capitalism, just as efficiently as did the religions of Buddha, Zoroaster, Mohammed, and Catholicism, as the religious exponents of the industrial systems they stood for. Viewing religions from this standpoint, the Socialist while having no quarrel with the moral and religious teachings of Christ and his followers, as one of the numerous religions of political society, at the same time he refuses to accept his moral or religious philosophy as that which will best conserve the body social under the Socialist Commonwealth. On the contrary, he contends that from his standpoint, the religious teachings of Jesus is incapable of bringing forth the ideal individual, as this religion centers in the ego or self, while the religion that will and does inspire his ideal man has for its TELOS the good of the society, or more broadly speaking, the body social. As Socialist philosophy takes in the whole human family and therefore stands for the solidarity of the race and at the same time advocates an economic system, that will make this solidarity possible, he also contends that not the religions of any past age will serve to usher in the new order as not one of the Messiahs of the old religions, including Christ, would be acceptable to others. To-day no sane person would think of going to any oriental country with the new testament in one hand and the red flag of human solidarity, in the other; none but a christian Socialist would be crazy enough to pursue such a course.

We contend that as the moral and religious systems have changed in the past to harmonize with their economic environment and that the advent of Socialism will institute a complete revolution in the economic structure of future society, that therefore out of this new material social bases will evolve a new religious and new moral system, in perfect harmony with the new material bases of society. We also contend that the nearest approach to what will be the religion and ethics of Socialism, was that which existed under the primitive communal societies where each gens, tribe, phratry or city held all lands in common.

Let me repeat—under this system the telos or end sought by each individual in gens, tribe, etc., was the good of his gens, tribe, or city. For its welfare he was ready at all times to lay down his life

and not, be it remembered, with the expectation of a reward in some future state, as has been and is now the case, with the followers of Christ and Mohammed. Under gentle society it was considered unsocial or immoral to injure a member of one's gens or tribe, but at the same time it was considered a virtue to get the better of a member of any other gens or tribe. Their conception was communal solidarity, not that of the Socialist—race solidarity. The industrial system of Egypt, Greece, and Rome was based upon slave labor, and out of each evolved a system of religion and morals—modified by natural surroundings—that was in harmony with its economic environments. Clodd says the Egyptians worshipped nature; Greece beauty; Rome law, and the Barbarians strength. Be that as it may, each of the first three's morals and religion, under private property, was distinctly different from that of their savage and barbarian ancestors, when holding their lands and cattle in common.

ETHICS AND RELIGION OF MEDIEVAL TIMES.

In all ages the religious and moral systems, at any time prevalent, have been tinged and modified by the systems that preceded them. This was true of Rome, Greece, and the whole ancient and classical world, from the advent of civilization, and the analogy does not cease with ancient and classical societies, as it is now conceded that the religion of catholicism was and is largely tinged with the religious ideas of Roman paganism and their conquerors the barbarians. The industrial system of Europe, from the downfall of the Roman Empire, A. D. 476, until the advent of capitalism, was semi-individual and semi-communal, and the religion and ethics that evolved out of the feudal system was in perfect harmony with the industrial life of the times. Under this system while the authority of the lord of the manor was fully recognized by peasant and serf, at the same time the lord was never allowed to forget for one moment his social obligations to his dependents. This system and its religious exponent, catholicism, was truly paternalistic. It was a moral principle, inherent in the feudal system, which was fully recognized by the church as well as the secular authorities, that those who tilled the soil were entitled to a living from the soil; in fact, it is and has been one of the tenets of the Catholic Church that if a man be willing to work and is hungry and without food, he has a perfect right to steal what he wants, providing no one will give him aid. The moral conception—tae paternalism—had its root in the communal barbarian society whose warriors conquered the Roman Empire, from whence it was transmitted to feudal society. Our contention is, that as polytheism was the religious exponent of classical society, that in turn was based upon slave labor, so was the Catholic Church the religious exponent of feudal institutions that was based upon serf labor. Herbert Spencer in one of his essays maintains that in all ages it has been the rich and powerful who have fixed the standard of morality, and we contend that since the advent of political society, any act that tended to conserve the interest of the dominant class, has been deemed moral and vice versa. This coincides with the teachings of the materialist conception of history, i. e., that in the last analysis man is dominated by his material interests and not by what he believes to be right or wrong. When you come to consider it, how reasonable is this philosophy, as self preservation under private ownership of the means by which wealth is produced and distributed, compels all on pain of extinction to follow the line of their material interests, no matter what may be the effect on the body social. Gentle religion stood for a perfect society, within the gens, tribe, or city; catholicism for a perfect church and protestantism for a sanctified individual. With the first the commune was supreme; with the second the church was the all-powerful; while with the third, the word or what is claimed to be the word of a Supreme Being, is accepted as the supreme law.

THE REFORMATION.

In harmony with our conception of history, was the reformation in Germany, France, and England, A. D. 1500. Not until the old economic system had been undermined and the seeds of a new economic system begun to sprout; not until a powerful economic class had evolved out of the old society sufficiently strong to contest the ground with the old feudal nobility; not until the embryo capitalist class, that had sprung from the old town burghers, had developed to that point where its material interests stood in need of a new system of morals and a new system of religion, was the reformation under Luther, Calvin and Erasmus a possibility. Without an industrial revolution that made the town burgher more powerful, economically, than the old feudal nobility, Luther, Calvin and Wycliffe, would have lived and died as devout exponents of the Catholic Church. Right here we wish to quote from Paul Lafargue to show the power of economic interests in moulding church teachings.

LAFARGUE

Says in his essay, "The Right to be Lazy," pages 23 and 24, "Oh, foolish, destructive competition. The laws limiting work to the members of the old guilds were abolished, holidays were suppressed, that there might be free course to the competition between man and the machine." In a note at the bottom he says: "In the middle ages the laws of the church guaranteed ninety days of rest to the toiler (52 Sundays and 38 holidays); work on these days was strictly prohibited; the chief cause of the irreligiousness of the industrial and commercial bourgeoisie."

As soon as the bourgeoisie took the helm in the French Revolution, it abolished the holidays, and displaced the seven days' week by the ten days' week, so that the people had but one day rest in ten. It liberated the workers from the yoke of the church in order to replace them under the much more severe yoke of work. Hatred of holidays is first noticeable at the moment in which the modern industrial and commercial bourgeoisie appears upon the scene, that is, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Henry IV. demanded a reduction in the number of holidays from the Pope, who

refused "because on the heresies appearing at this time, concerns the holidays." (Letters of Cardinal D'Ossat.) But in 1600 Prefectus, Archbishop of Paris, forbade seventeen of them. Protestantism, that form of church adapted to the new commercial and industrial needs of the bourgeoisie, troubles itself but little about the recuperation of the people. It de-throned the saints in heaven in order to abolish their festivals upon earth." He continues in the context: "But those any one believe that, because the toilers of that time worked five days out of seven in a week, they lived upon air and water only, as the deluding political economists tell us? Go to; they had leisure to taste of earthly pleasure, to cherish love, to make and to keep open house in honor of the great God—LEISURE. In those days that morose, hypocritically Protestant England was called 'Merrie England.' Rabelais, Quevedo, Cervantes, the unknown authors of the spicy novels of those days, make our mouths water with their descriptions of those enormous feasts, at which the peoples of that time regaled themselves and towards which 'nothing was spared.' Jordaens and the Dutch School of painters have portrayed them for us, in their pictures of jovial life. Noble, giant stomachs, what has become of you? Exalted spirits, ye who comprehend the whole of human thought, whither are gone?"

History shows that, following the downfall of feudalism in any country and the establishment of capitalism on the ruins, comes the supremacy of the Protestant Church and the relegation of Catholicism to the rear. This assertion is right now being most beautifully illustrated and proven in Mexico and Italy, and will be fully exemplified in Spain and all its former dependencies, in spite of the fact that for the past ten or fifteen years the Pope has been bidding for the favors of capitalism in his denunciation of socialism. The Catholic church, in order to become the religious exponent of capitalism, must cease to be a catholic and must become bourgeois, in its instincts and purposes, in fact must surrender its paternalistic ideas and instead accept the doctrine of laissez faire, embodied in the social teachings of Adam Smith, Malthus and James Anderson, who held, respectively, first, that man's self love is God's providence, or in other words that the individual in pursuing his own interests best promotes the general welfare. The second taught that self love, not benevolence, works for the social good, and the third that private interest is the true source of public good. In short, to successfully fill the role it must become protestant. As a church it belongs to the past, and only those who do not comprehend the socialist conception of history, or those who do comprehend it, but whose interests are such that it pays them to ignore its teachings, will try to resurrect it. The same will be true of the religion of capitalism when socialism becomes an accomplished fact, as out of this new industrial order will evolve the religion and morals that will be in harmony with the new order.

RELIGION AND MORALS OF SOCIALISM.

What the religion and ethics of socialism will be can only be conjectured, but certain we are they will differ from all those of the past as the economic system on which they will be based will differ from those of the past. It would be the height of nonsense for us to attempt to map out a definite social program for the socialist state, as not one of the defenders of the present social order can successfully map out a program for tomorrow, under the capitalist system; hence you can see the folly of our attempting to give you an exact picture of what will be the order of the day under a social system that as yet has no existence. This, however, we do know—under the regime of the economic systems based upon individual property has evolved the idea that society is an aggregation of individuals, not a body social, and that the highest aim of each and all should be to look out for his own individual self, and from an ethical standpoint has been inculcated the idea, do unto others as you would like to be done by, because in the long run it will pay a good return on the investment. From a religious standpoint the teachings have been the same. In other words, under private ownership the aspirations of each has centered in self, religiously and morally. Catholicism, as well as protestantism, has inculcated this idea: "Do right in order that you, individually, may get a harp and crown."

Bax, in his "Ethics of Socialism," says: "According to Christianity and the ethics of religion of introspection generally, regeneration must come from within, must begin in the heart and mind of the individual. The ethics and religion of modern socialism, on the contrary, look for regeneration from without, from material conditions and a higher social life. The ethics and religion of (modern) socialism seek not the ideal society through the ideal individual, but conversely, the ideal individual through the ideal society. It finds in an adequate, a free and harmonious social life at once the primary condition and the end and completion of individuality." Under primitive communism, where land was held in common, the telos, as we have said, did not center in the individual, as has been the case under private property, but on the contrary it did center in the commune, and taking this as our basis to reason from, we contend that when all the means of production and distribution come to be held in common, not by a clan, tribe or city, but by humanity as a whole, then the telos of the individual will logically come to be the good of the social whole. In other words, when unity of interests comes to be the order of the day, unity of sentiment in religion and ethics will naturally follow.

The religion and ethics of socialism will be one and the same. A complete recognition of the teaching of the oneness of the universe as embodied in the modern monistic philosophy will logically lead to a religious conception which I term Pantheism. In short, as out of Greek gentile society, that was based upon communal property, evolved the old doctrine of absorption and elimination, in other words, a crude type of Pantheism, so out of the new social order that will be based upon a higher because more universal form of com-

munal property, will evolve a higher type of Pantheism.

MISSION OF THE PROLETARIAT.

To one not informed the question will naturally occur: "If socialist philosophy be true, in capitalist society what economic class is there whose material interest is such that it as a class will rise up and institute the changes in the economic and political structure of society that will make possible the religion and ethics of socialism? And we reply it is the proletariat, the wage-working class. It is this class which was conceived by and has been developed in the womb of capitalist society, that will eventually overthrow this society. The analogy holds: goods with feudal and all classical and ancient societies. It is a historic fact that out of each social system springs the class whose mission it is to overthrow that system. Each social system, as was pointed out by Marx, creates its own grave diggers. Not only will the proletariat class be the executioners of the present system, but out of this system has sprung the conditions, social and economic, that will compel this class to act, if social progress is to continue. Fortunately for society, the capitalist system has brought forth the very conditions needed to engender the sentiment of class solidarity, and when this class has come to constitute 90 per cent. of the whole population, as it will in the near future, it will be but a short step from class to race solidarity.

Out of capitalism has sprung the modern proletariat, who as a class have nothing but their energies to sell, having been expropriated by the capitalist class of all other commodities. Out of capitalism has also come the modern gigantic machinery of production that can only be operated on a co-operative basis. To do this successfully means that the proletariat class must be brought together in huge factories, mines, workshops and other industrial establishments by hundreds and thousands to do the work of modern society on a co-operative basis, notwithstanding the fact that these tools so operated are owned individually.

It is this herding together of the working class in these factories and mines that will and is doing more than anything else to engender the spirit of class consciousness needed to stimulate them to united action, and out of this class consciousness will come the sentiment of class solidarity that will eventually lead to race solidarity. The hopes of modern society, as exemplified in social progress, depends on the proletariat class accomplishing the mission set by destiny for it to do, and that mission is the overthrow of the present social system, that is based upon the private ownership of the means of wealth production and distribution and the exploitation of the proletariat class and the substitution of a social system that will coincide with the definition of socialism we gave in the beginning. Either this class must accomplish its historic mission or capitalist society in the very near future will revert back to feudalism based upon communism.

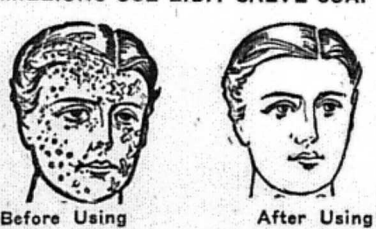
CONCLUSION.

The knowledge that capitalist society is practically divided into two classes, the exploiters and exploited; that the material interest of these two classes is antagonistic; that it is his class, the proletariat, who is being exploited; that the interest of him and his class is identical; that only through the economic emancipation of his class can he be freed from wage slavery, and finally, that this emancipation must be the work of his class, the proletariat—is that which transforms the average wage-earner into a class conscious socialist. The further knowledge, that on the intelligent action of his class, depends the hopes of humanity, gives to the class conscious proletariat the religious and ethical ideals that convert him into a militant, with the fervor and courage of a crusader.

It is this conception of the social movement that is nerveing the heart, brain and muscle of thousands of the proletariat, of all capitalist countries, to risk their all for the social revolution, and it is this conception also that transforms them from patriots whose motto is "My country, right or wrong," into cosmopolitans, in the true sense of the word, or in other words, citizens of the world. Hence we maintain that it is the class conscious socialist only who has the right to say that it is we who stand for human solidarity—the brotherhood of man, as it is we only who stand for the material conditions that will make that brotherhood possible.

DR. H. S. ALEY.
Lincoln, Neb.

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ANOTHER LABOR DECISION.

Court of Appeals Declares Unconstitutional All Laws Prohibiting Discharge of Union Men.

Recently the Court of Appeals, in session in Columbiana County, Ohio, rendered a decision declaring unconstitutional all laws prohibiting the discharge of workmen for belonging to labor unions. A demurrer was filed to the indictment in the case of the State of Ohio vs. B. Spencer Brookman. In the opinion of the judge who delivered the decision, J. Hole, "the chief, if not the only question, raised by the demurrer is the question of the constitutionality of the act under which this indictment is framed." The section is number 4364-68 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. This section reads as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any individual, or member of any firm, or agent, officer or employee of any company or corporation to prevent employees from forming, joining, and belonging to any lawful labor organization, and any such individual, member, agent, officer or employee that coerces or attempts to coerce employees, by discharging or threatening to discharge from their employment or the employ of any firm, company or corporation, because of their connection with such lawful labor organization, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

"The act in question was passed April 14, 1892. Judge Hole cites the history of the act and similar acts with the decisions bearing upon them. Beginning with an opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the law, rendered by a judge presiding at a police court at Cincinnati, Judge Hole concludes with the unfavorable opinion of the Supreme Court of Ohio in a civil case involving the same issues; after which he delivers his decision as follows:

"Shortly before this case was argued, after the defendant Brookman was indicted, the Supreme Court of our own State made a holding in a case involving a statute similar in principle, although it was not of a criminal nature. This was the case of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company v. Schaffer. The opinion in full has been published since this case was argued by counsel. The syllabus had been published at the time it was argued, and it was referred to by the counsel for the defendant.

"The second paragraph of the syllabus in that case reads as follows:

"2. It is the right of every person natural or artificial, to employ or refuse to employ in his business whomever he may wish, and he cannot be called upon to answer for his judgment in that regard by the public or individuals, nor can the motives which prompt his action be considered. A railroad company may lawfully refuse to continue in its employ a person who has engaged in a strike affecting its interest, or who has shown himself to be negligent, incompetent, inefficient or dishonest."

"If this statement which is deliberately framed as part of the syllabus is to be accepted as a general rule of law, it is clearly decisive of the case at bar. They say that it is the right of every person to employ or refuse to employ whomever he may wish, and he cannot be called upon to answer for his judgment in that regard by the public or individuals. That is saying that the public has no interest in such a contract, and if that be true, it cannot be claimed that this is a case in which the legislature may interfere with a man's liberty on the ground that it is necessary to do so as a police regulation; because if the public cannot call upon an individual to answer for his judgment in that regard, certainly it is not a matter which concerns the public health, safety, convenience or welfare, and it seems to me that the Supreme Court had in mind the utterance of a principle which would be decisive of all this class of legislation, when they wrote that syllabus. It was given in a case involving the question of blacklisting employees, and it was claimed that an employee had a right to demand some sort of a clearance from his employer, and the statute seemed to imply that that should be done; at least that there should be nothing done which would prevent his employment. The employee was only asking for civil damages for the refusal of the railroad company to give him this clearance, and clearly if, in a civil case, the court should refuse a remedy of that kind, on the grounds laid down in this syllabus, can there be any question as to what would be the holding of our Supreme Court in a case where a man's

liberty is at stake? It is not for this court to say whether it is wise on the part of an employer to refuse to employ a man who belongs to a union, or whether it is even proper conduct from a moral point of view, but certainly from these decisions which seem to be conclusive of the question, if the defendant in this case did what the indictment recites he did, he was acting within his constitutional rights.

"From the foregoing review of the adjudications of our courts, it is clear that the only precedent which would warrant the holding of this statute unconstitutional is that of Judge Saylor, of Cincinnati, and inasmuch as this was made before any of the higher courts had passed on the question, and seems to have been disregarded by all the courts which have since passed upon it, I feel that Judge Saylor's holding cannot safely be followed at this time. Indeed, from his own somewhat doubtful finding in the case, I am very well convinced that the able judge, were the question now submitted to him, would feel bound to revise his views on the question.

"It is clear that if the legislature has a right to say that it is a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment for an employer to discharge a man because he belongs to a union, and if the courts sustain the right of the legislature to pass such an act, they would also be bound to sustain a similar act, should, at any time, the legislature be composed of people who were inimical to labor unions, and should pass a law which made it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment should an employer leave his employee simply because some other man was a member of a labor union. That, we know, is done every year. A union man, or all the members of a union, often leave the employ of their employer simply because he engages some men who do not belong to the union, and they make that an issue, and they have a right, under the law, to quit his employment if he refuses to accede to their request. Their liberty would be infringed upon should the legislature undertake to dictate to them their action in that matter. And if the courts should hold that the employer might be punished for discharging a union man, they might just as well uphold a law which would say that the employer might be punished if he would leave the master's service simply because his employer engaged some non-union man. I think in both cases it would be an infringement upon the rights of the individual, and I think the decisions I have cited have clearly settled the question.

"For the reasons stated, the demurrer to the indictment will be sustained."

SHOE CENTER

Rapidly Shifting to the Middle West.

Cincinnati, May 24.—The Government statistics recently published in regard to the shoe manufacturing industry of the United States, in which Cincinnati is accorded fourth place in the total output of her factories, have been called into question by Cincinnati shoe manufacturers.

According to these figures, Brockton, Mass., was given first place, followed by Lynn and Haverhill, Mass., and then Cincinnati. The Cincinnati Shoe Manufacturers' Association has had the matter closely investigated and it now appears that the figures given by the Government are a good deal short of what Cincinnati deserves.

Harry L. Mauss of the Mauss Shoe Manufacturing Co., said: "I cannot say whether the showing that we made was due to the failure on the part of the manufacturers to make the proper returns or what, but the fact is that the amount of business with which we are credited is far too small.

"I am certain that if we are given the proper showing it will be found that Cincinnati is second on the list. In the amount of business done, in Brockton is placed first by the census figures. Brockton being a men's shoe town, where the number of pairs made runs rapidly into money. I can show by the corrected figures that Cincinnati would come next to Brockton in the money value of her output and Lynn follows us. As for the number of operatives, Lynn is given first place by the census and Cincinnati should come second with Brockton following.

"The figures that have been prepared by the Cincinnati Shoe Manufacturers' Association are as follows:

Volume of business done annually	\$12,250,000
Capital employed	4,900,000
Wages paid	3,082,550
Employees	Pairs daily
Women's shoes	7,713
Men's shoes	1,075
Misses and Children's	230
Total	8,018
	16,992

ST. PAUL ELECTION.

S. L. P. Grows, Kangaroo Social Democrats Make Another "Giant Stride" by Getting Smashed.

St. Paul, Minn., May 22.—The municipal campaign just ended in this city, was of more than usual interest because of the antics of the Kangaroo element, and the "broad tactics" of that agglomeration of freaks and impostors. Before entering into the details of the campaign proper, it would perhaps be well to again refer to the manner in which the kangos opened the campaign, and proceeded in their usual manner to "nobly wage the class struggle."

The readers of THE PEOPLE have already heard about "S. F. 41," the sweet scented blossom fostered in the fertile soil of the "immense" intellect with which the leading and guiding spirits of the bogus Socialist party are encumbered, among them Mr. alias Leonard, and others of the same broad spirit and massive brain, which he and his kindred dismembered the S. L. P. from when they were either fired out of the party, or "being set free, went into their own people." To the short-sightedness and malignant spirit of these is due the creation of "S. F. 41," with its dire dismal failure and subsequent disastrous result to the freaks who perpetrated it.

As has been stated in a previous letter, the election law of the State of Minnesota prevents a new party from going on the ballot under the name or part of the name of a previously existing political organization. The S. D. P. crowd, a few weeks before election, "came together" in Minneapolis, and there solemnly made the resolve that they would kill the S. L. P., once more, and accordingly resorted to their old tried trick of appealing to the capitalists for aid. They applied to one Senator Stockwell, who apparently lent a willing ear to their supplications, and introduced in the Senate, then in special session, a bill known as "S. F. 41," in which the Legislature was asked to grant the S. D. P. permission to change its name to "Socialist party," retaining their old political standing. This bill was referred to the judiciary committee. We at once notified the chairman of that committee of our objections and a day was set for the hearing of both sides. As a result of the clear and logical manner in which the S. L. P. represented their reasons for objecting to a set of men stealing part of our name, the measure in spite, or was it because of?—the mental contortions of Mr. Leonard, who represented the S. D. P., was defeated, and was sent to the waste basket or some other appropriate place. One more of the numerous moments to the kangos' mode of solving the class struggle. Before the bill was defeated, the "S. F. 41" crowd, tried to move heaven and earth in order to induce the S. L. P. to withdraw their objection to the bill. They wanted us to call a special meeting of the S. E. C. in order to affect a compromise of some kind. Of course, they would not hurt us for the world, it could possibly be avoided. Their loving hearts were positively sloping over with tender solicitude, and brotherly love for the S. L. P., but, if we persisted in refusing to withdraw they would be under the painful necessity to go ahead, and the result would be that we would be unable to use our name for ever afterwards. Somehow they failed to discover the right preventative, although the saga has it that some of their "ablest" men have considerable experience in that line.

Undisturbed by the vain efforts of the "S. F. 41" crowd, we went right ahead and held meetings whenever the weather permitted, and camped on the trail of the kangaroos with a persistence which called out all their inherited capacity for broad and long jumps. The capitalist press was full of the same old ill-smelling political concoction—everybody from the "honest" business man to the three-knoper and political fakir, was promised protection—but not a word was said about the interest of the working class. Of course, both the Republican and Democratic candidates loudly proclaimed that they stood for the interest of all the people—but there was not a word of honest truth uttered about the situation, except by the S. L. P. speakers, and in the manifesto issued by Section St. Paul to the wage-workers of this city. The "S. F. 41" party printed and circulated a folder, graded, or otherwise, by the picture of one F. D. Freeman, their candidate for Mayor. This folder they called "The Voters Guide." On one page of this guide, is printed the infamous resolution regarding trade unions adopted by the "Socialist party" at what they called their national convention at Indianapolis, July 3, 1901, in which they declared that the trades union movement is one of the emancipating factors of the wage working class, also calling the attention to the class struggle "so nobly waged by the trades union forces to-day."

"I do not ask you to vote for me," says Mr. Freeman, "but if you think it to the interest of the thousands upon thousands who are suffering under unjust laws; the lock-out, the blacklist; the injunction, and the militia!! vote for me." Mr. Freeman grows emphatic when he comes to the militia. In his enthusiasm he evidently forgets that he is championing the cause of the party which tolerates within its ranks and honors with such questionable honor as it is theirs to give, that traitor to the working class, James F. Garey, who voted an appropriation of \$15,000 to an army in which this very militia is trained to shoot down the working class whose votes Mr. Freeman solicits.

The next move on the part of the "S. F. 41" party was to file a petition under the name of "Socialist party." The city clerk under the advice of Assistant Corporation Attorney Griggs, promptly refused to place Mr. Freeman's name on the ballot, upon the ground that it conflicted with the election law, as the S. L. P. has already filed petitions for their candidate, A. M. W. Anderson.

They had engaged an attorney, Mr. Pike, and the argument (?) presented by him and Mr. alias Leonard first before Mr. Griggs, and later before the Supreme Court, was certainly some of the richest that ever came over the pike.

We, being forced into court by these people, who by our determined stand for the rights of the S. L. P. had been compelled to drop the mask of brotherly love and come out under their true colors, engaged the service of an attorney to represent our case. Those of the Comrades who were fortunate enough to witness the proceedings in the Supreme Court say that it was worth a good deal to see the display of baffled rage, discomfiture and consternation, and the arguments (?) of the legal lights representing the "S. F. 41" party were punctured and vanished into space.

Mr. Leonard after a display of ignorance, lasting about thirty minutes, was cut short by the judge, who said, "Now, Mr. Leonard, you have been talking a great deal, but said very little. I want to ask you a question. Has your party ever had a candidate in the field in any previous election in this State?"

"Well, your honor, you see the Social Democratic party." "Never mind the Social Democratic party," that has nothing to do with this case. What I want to know, did the party you represent ever have a candidate in the field before?" To this question Mr. Leonard ejected a long draw "No." "Well that is just what I want to know. I can not see how you, under these conditions, can be permitted to go on the ballot. Why don't you adopt a name which does not infringe upon the rights of other organizations?"

The blow almost killed the Father of "S. F. 41," and his usually round, self-satisfied face, became extremely elongated, and he quietly subsided. As soon as the Forty Owners learned that the decision of the Court had gone against them, they issued a circular headed, "Socialists Disfranchised," in which they urged the voters to protest against "this outrage," by voting for F. D. Freeman in spite of legislature, courts and politicians.

Up to this time, the "Socialists" had not held any meetings or conducted any campaign beyond distributing the picture of their candidate for Mayor. So sure were they of successfully killing the S. L. P., that they depended upon the discontent of the wage workers of St. Paul, to vote for anything which had the name Socialist tagged onto it. However, when they had failed in every attempt, and finally were obliged to acknowledge their defeat in the very court in which they had compelled us to meet them, they then concentrated all their efforts upon confusing the minds of the voters by the lying statement that the "Socialists had been disfranchised."

Just a word about the candidate of the "S. F. 41" party. According to his own statement he has been "a socialist for years," and is now a friend of "organized labor" as well. His highest ambition is to up-lift the wage-earning class and he has the practice. In 1894 we find him up-lifting the wage worker by scabbing it on the firemen during the A. R. U. strike when he fired an engine, or rather rang the bell in the Omaha Ry. In 1896 we find him prominent in the Workers' Exchange in this city. I have in my possession "exchange checks" bearing the signature of F. D. Freeman. One of the members of this Exchange told me that when he presented a bunch of these checks and wanted to exchange them for groceries, he was told that they did not have any more groceries but he could get a bundle of hay. Not being accustomed to that diet he preferred to retain the checks as a sort of souvenir. I have been told that nature or whatever it is always produces the right man for the right place. It would seem that nature had been busy putting the finishing touches to Mr. Freeman and thus make of him a fit candidate for the "honors" of the "S. F. 41" party. At least to any one who saw him enthroned upon the wagon which was driven through the city the day before election heralding the lie that the "Socialists had been disfranchised," anyone who saw him vigorously ringing the bell could not deny that Mr. Freeman had found the niche into which he fitted. His bell ringing while scabbing on the Omaha R. R. stood him in good stead while faking socialism for the Forty-Owners in the past election.

We held two splendid meetings the night before election. Had a large attentive audience in both, and were helped out considerably by comrades from Minneapolis. The Forty-Owners were out in force with the Lockwoods and a megaphone as heavy artillery. They also spread broadcast the below slip and handed same to as many as they could reach:

Socialists Disfranchised.
FRANK D. FREEMAN
Socialist Candidate For Mayor, Kept Off the Ballot.

Vote For Him In Spite Of Politicians, and Paste Attached Slip.

For Mayor—Frank D. Freeman—(Socialist)—

The result of the frantic efforts to confuse the voters was that the "S. F. 41" party polled 51 VOTES!! while our, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for Mayor, A. W. M. Anderson, polled 531 votes!

When we compare this result with that of 1900 when Comrade Kris polled 189 votes for Governor, this small vote being partially the result of the lie spread by the Kangas at that time to the effect that the S. L. P. had consolidated or united with the S. D. P.; when we compare the result of these two elections we have cause to rejoice and feel encouraged to go on with renewed efforts. The bogus Socialist party has received its death-blow in this State, and there is just one chance left the "brilliant" men who have led that party from one defeat to another, namely to adopt another name and we suggest as a suitable one that of "S. F. 41" party.

Is it of any use to offer a word of advice? Although it is a doubtful task, we will say to you, Oh remnants of Kangaroism, that when you sit silently contemplating your dishonorable career and your lost battles, sit and think of the last chance, of the service due and not rendered, remember it is a lost battle, and lost forever. Do not again monkey

with the Buzz-Saw. Why did you not quit while some rags of common honor remained to you in your defeat? Common honor, not the honor of having done aught conspicuously foul, the honor of the inert, that was what remained to you after the court's decision. But no, you, the "elect," the "broad," "tolerant," "unity-loving" people, who by your own professions are "heart and soul in the movement for the freedom of humanity," you must needs go back and make your infamy greater by circulating the lie that the "Socialists were disfranchised," must needs make an attempt to gratify your spite and give vent to your hatred against the S. L. P., the only party which dares fight the battles of the working class; the party which stands for right and right alone, and fearlessly faces the foe, be he Rep. or Dem., or bogus Socialist. However, we are satisfied that the vote of this election will satisfy even you that it was a repudiation of your traitorous conduct but if any more evidence of your death is necessary we are quite ready to assist.

We have started the campaign for the State election and will defend the flag of the S. L. P. against all comers.
For Section St. Paul.
AW.

DEVITALIZING THE RACE.

Evil Results of Child Labor Discussed by Women.

One of the sessions of the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Los Angeles was devoted to the industrial section. In the course of the meeting, Miss Addams of Chicago, the founder of "Hull House," delivered the following address on child labor:

The use of child labor came in with the use of steam. As the subdivision of labor became greater, the temptation to use the work of women and children grew. The wages of the women and their children were lower than the wages paid to men. Unless there is some check to the tendency to employ such labor, the growth is always rapid.

The reason for our objection to the employment of children in sweat-shops is that when they are thus employed they are worn out before they are ready to live. The judgement of the child in the matter is of little value. The child does not know when it is time to begin the work of life; he often wants things that are not good for him. If the child is forced to work at too early an age, a premature sense of responsibility is forced upon him. Children, and especially foreign children, are eager to go to work early.

The foreign child learns to speak English much more rapidly than his parents. He may be sent to school for a short time, and he very rapidly becomes familiar with American manners and customs. These appear to make stronger his desire to go out in the world to work and help support the other members of the family. The Italian child who has spent a few months in the public school is much better qualified to enter the American business world than his peasant father or ignorant mother. Therefore he feels that it is his duty to labor. The laws for his protection are imperfect; they only partially protect the children from themselves.

When a child begins to work too early in life, he is undoubtedly useful to his employer. He sticks to the work for one or two years, performing valuable work, but all the time his health is being broken down and his body is becoming less efficient.

Statistics have been taken of the "half-timers" of England—those who were permitted to work only six hours a day. These statistics show that the "half-timers" between the age of eleven and thirteen weigh on an average of twenty-two pounds less than other children, and they were from six to seven inches shorter. While England permits these children to work six hours a day, the conditions under which they work are more carefully attended to there than they are in the United States. Strict provisions are made concerning light and air; no employer is allowed to work his child employees under unsanitary conditions.

We women of the United States do not know of the hundreds of children who are working in factories, stunting their growth. We are likely to imagine that all the abuses of the system exist somewhere else. The reason that we do not know that there are thousands of children so employed is that we do not adequately care. The very fact that we do not know of these conditions constitutes a brief against us. Our consciences are blunted. But we are not relieved of responsibility by this ignorance. We are held liable for the things entrusted to our care, and in shutting ourselves away from these facts we are guilty of devitalizing the race. [Applause.]

The factory child cannot attend school. The average school life of American children, taking into consideration the attendance at universities and colleges, is only four and four-tenths years. It is the working children that bring down this average. These children are not only left in ignorance, but they often become speedily criminals.

The plea is sometimes made that children should be allowed to work so that they can support their widowed mothers. There is no foundation for this argument. There are not many widows; there are fewer widows who are penniless, and there is a very small percentage of this number who have children between the age of ten and fourteen. In an English town where there were 2,231 sweat-shop workers, there were only sixty-six of this number that were the children of widows. Only 2 per cent. of the sixty-six were children of penniless widows. It would be far better for the community to provide for these few widows out of their charity. [Applause.]

The child that is sent to work too early has his life prematurely squeezed out. It would be much better for us to stop making fun of the tramp and try to discover what brought him to his condition. In many cases, I do not doubt that we should find that the tramp is the victim of the sweat-shop. Los Angeles Herald.

NEWS FROM . . .

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

"LABOR VICTORIES" ANALYZED.

It is a matter of common occurrence to see it reported in a pure and simple labor paper that a strike has been won and that certain demands have been granted, as a consequence. This bald statement would lead one to believe that something of a progressive character has been accomplished and that the material condition of the men involved in the strike has been improved.

This, to say the least, is a fallacious conclusion, for there are other factors that must be considered and which when considered put a different aspect upon the question, which shows that conditions instead of being improved, remain at best but as they were before.

Not very long ago, as was announced in THE PEOPLE, the unorganized machinists employed in the A. S. Cameron Pump Works, this city, were conceded a nine-hour day. Along with the concession went the request of the firm that the machinists reciprocate by doing as much in nine hours as was formerly done in ten. They expressed the belief that the reduction of hours would tend to promote the vigor and buoyancy of the men to such a degree that what was formerly accomplished in ten hours could be just as easily accomplished now in nine.

A workingman knows from experience that concentration and intensification of labor while it leaves more hours for recuperation and recreation, also makes greater physical and nervous drains upon him. These facts are reflected in many of the phenomena of modern life in the greater prevalence of physical and nervous disorders directly and indirectly traceable to our "strenuous" industrial life, in the decrease of longevity, despite the advances of medical science, and in the shortening of the trade life of the worker.

In the leisurely-conducted handicraft of the medieval period and of manufacture in its early stages, such phenomena were unknown. While the hours of labor were longer, they were not as intense. There was then in most cases, time for morning and afternoon lunches, with beer and other beverages. Tardiness in coming to work, an occasional early stoppage, and a holiday or two every once in a while were permissible and allowed by custom.

But now all that is changed. The labor of modern times permits of no diversion; it permits of no "dispensation of energy" in any other but well concentrated and intensified directions. Leisure is unknown; "thrustle" has taken its place. Time clocks register the minute a man comes and goes, and gauges his pay accordingly. Register slips regulate and record a man's output during the day.

A workingman knows further, from experience, that a mere reduction of hours under such circumstances, counts for little, when on the other hand the prices of the necessities of life are rising. He produces relatively the same amount of work, but gets relatively less wages. So when he strikes for an increase of wages of 10 per cent, and wins, while the price of commodities has risen from 10 to 20 per cent, in the aggregate, he is no better off than he was at the start.

Such reports as the following, taken from the "American Federationist," and heralded as "advances" and "improvements," are shown to be the contrary, when viewed from the above standpoint.

"Boilermakers. The demand of the San Francisco strikers was changed (from 8 hours) to raise wages equivalent to nine hours, and won. They were on strike for ten months."

"Brick and Tile Workers. We are demanding the nine-hour day and receiving it in many cases."

"Longshoremen. The most interesting thing we have to report is the signing of an agreement between our union and the Longshore and Dock Managers of Lake Erie. This agreement affects about 14,000 men. It covers all the conditions of wages and employment."

"Metal Workers. The members of the local union composed of coppermiths, in Cincinnati, struck on March 17 to enforce a minimum scale of wages of \$3 per day for nine hours. At the end of two weeks every demand was won and the coppermiths returned to work."

"Tailors. Sixty-three locals obtained an increase of an average of 10 per cent. in wages without strike." (Nothing to blow about, Lennon, considering that many corporations are giving it because of the increased cost of living. Surely that they give away you ought to get?)

These are typical reports of "victories" that are not victories. They show, in view of what was said in the opening of this article, that the working class has not progressed through them; that it is at best a standstill. And it will be so until capitalism and its tool, the pure and simple organization, are replaced by Socialism.

HOURS OF LABOR IN NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, May 31.—Chief William Stainsby, of the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics, has prepared a table from the reports to the bureau for last year, showing the hours of labor in leading manufacturing lines in New Jersey.

The total number of establishments reported is 1,675; of these 308 have adopted the nine and 142 the eight-hour standard. There are employed 174,216 operatives and the number employed at different hours of time each day are shown in the following table:

Twelve hours	4,304
Eleven hours	62
Ten hours	105,477
Nine hours	54,385
Eight hours	9,988
Total	174,216

About 60 per cent. are employed 10 hours a day and 97 per cent. 10 hours or less.

FROM THE MALMBERG FAMILY.

Thanks for Sympathy—Determination to Carry on the Fight.

In our bereavement and sorrow at the untimely death of our brother, Karl Malmberg, it has been the greatest comfort to us to receive, so universally as we have, the sympathy of friends and comrades, and of the Sections and Alliances of which he was a member.

To all the comrades who so feelingly expressed their sympathy, publicly, privately, or in the numerous kind letters we have received, and to all those who attended the last gathering at his bier, and to each and every comrade throughout the country who in numerous ways have shown their sympathy and comradeship—we hereby render our deepest and most heartfelt thanks.

Such sympathy extended to us from all places wherever our late brother had been, proves to us again, what we know and feel, namely, that he was as good a comrade as he was a brother, and that he was murdered, not because of his overbearing and quarrelsome nature; but that he has indeed fallen an innocent victim of the infernal system under which we live, and in the battle for abolition of which he has from his earliest youth been actively engaged.

Comrades—To his last he placed the responsibility of his murder on the capitalist system. His words were: "It is due to the criminal education and prejudices fostered by this infernal system and the struggle for existence that I lie here a wreck. I regret to be tied to the bed when I know that the abolition of this system is going on."

He held the system responsible! So do we! While we consider it only just that the felon should be captured and put to the full extent of the laws of the system, he helps to uphold, at the same time we recognize that his punishment would be but the removal of an evil effect, while the cause for such outrages would still exist. Furthermore, we recognize that as long as this system lasts, as long as the struggle for a livelihood is becoming keener so long will these evil effects occur and re-occur, and the question with the workers is only: "Who is to be the next victim?"

We hold the church responsible! Not only the Catholic priest, who stands behind the Irishman; but equally with him the Protestant pulpiteer who stands behind the average Swede, and each in their own way engender a bitter national and religious hatred.

We hold the politicians responsible! Not only the Swedish and Irish; but the American, the German, the Jew and Italian, who all, in every conceivable manner foster national pride and national jealousies.

We hold the capitalist press—as well the big American dailies as the numerous petty national sheets—doubly responsible. These papers that each in their own capacity never loses an opportunity of fostering strife—national religious, racial and sexual. This press that breeds anarchy and induces riotous outbreaks on certain creeds and races; this press that jokes about murder and makes light of debauchery and crime; this press we hold doubly responsible!

We hold the labor-fakir responsible! He who poses as a leader of the working class, while he continually fosters discord within the ranks of that class by putting one branch of workers against another, by fencing in the different crafts and making the advance of the individual at the cost of everybody else, the only standard to be attained.

These "pillars of society" we hold responsible, individually and collectively; but behind them all stands the capitalist class, the owners of the means of production, the owners of the wealth that is the motor-power which moves the pulpiteers, the politicians, the editors and the labor fakirs; this class that owns and controls the very lives of the wage-slaves and that by the centralization of wealth makes the struggle for existence of the working class so keen that petty jealousies and strife are easily fostered in those who like our brother's criminal assailant are blind to the real cause of it all.

It is this criminal, debauched capitalist class that bears the real responsibility. It is "the irresponsible liberty" to do as one pleases, this personal liberty of the capitalist class to indirectly murder the working class, that was the beast behind Cahill as well as the beast behind Czolgoz.

Therefore Comrades, while we let the capitalist system take its own course with the criminal Cahill, its immediate tool in this particular crime, we plan to revenge his murder along with the hundreds, yea thousands of other victims of our class by carrying on our agitation and education with renewed vigor, by determining that, to the best of our ability we will fill the place that has been made vacant, and by our renewed effort make our enemy feel that they can not weaken our phalanx by murdering one of our number.

While we mourn Karl as a kind, happy, pleasant brother, we mourn him, also with you as our Comrade and as such we will join with you to hasten the emancipation of the working class so that we may see the time, that he with so much pleasure and determination worked for, when the working class shall be free to enjoy the fruits of their toil and when we shall be able, as champions of the rights of the working class, to bring the fortress of strife and crime to their just tribunal.

Again we thank you for the sympathy you, as our and his Comrades, have shown us during these sad weeks. We remain yours for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

OLIVE MALMBERG JOHNSON,
1931 Bluff Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
JOHN E. MALMBERG,
Lee, Ill.

N. MALMBERG,
101 West 100th Street, N. Y. City.

NEWS FROM . . .

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The capitalist class is not very much worried over "the damaging prospects to capital," attending the strike of the miners. The latter may suffer from lost wages and broken heads, but so closely related and interwoven are the interests of the capitalist class that what it loses in one direction, it makes up in another.

It so happens that while the strike is raising the price of anthracite coal it is creating a demand for soft coal and for petroleum oil as fuel, with the result that they will go up in price also. Now, as is well known, the bituminous coal trust and the petroleum oil industry are controlled by practically the same interests, i. e., those of the Morgan-Rockefeller interests, so that should the anthracite supply eventually fail and no longer yield the excessive profits of its present excessive price, the interest involved will practically make up the loss by the advanced price of the other fuel products, soft coal and petroleum—in which they are interested. This is so much the case that the capitalist class can chuckle and say with delight in the paraphrased language of the proverb "It's a pretty bad wind indeed upon which we cannot realize increased dividends."

These facts showed, make some "trust busters" a little chary of carrying out their sinister designs (if they can). They may go about shouting "The only way to end the anthracite coal strike with anthracite high prices, is to end the anthracite trust, using soft coal and by buying petroleum oil; let these factors compete with anthracite, and the competition will result in low prices and the destruction of the anthracite coal trust," but nothing will come of it.

The capitalist interests of this country are so closely interwoven that a change in direction, in which purchasing power is expended, simply means a change of the channel through which the capitalist class derives its profits. It is like dealing with the same firms through different branch offices under different firm names, a familiar thing in commerce and industry.

Again were this not the case, this "trust busting" scheme would have to encounter another difficulty which finally destroys all these so-called competition cures for concentration. And that is the capitalist principle of saving through consolidation rather than destroying by competition, a principle which first found its practical expression in the formation of the Steel Trust.

This principle, too, in a measure, is due to the close relation existing among modern capitalist interests and is born of the necessity of preserving the important cogs so that the whole capitalist machine may be kept intact. The paralyzing influence following the competitive destruction of one or more large industries is more than capitalist production can stand.

The capitalist class realizes these things and it views with equanimity from that standpoint the struggle of the miners. What it fears is the inability of the mine leaders to control the men they have duped. The revolutionary spark causes it more anxiety, than academic vapors about "the power of competition to destroy trusts." Such vapors are abstractions at variance with facts; but the revolutionary spark is a concrete thing at variance with capitalism.

The revolutionary spark, if rightly directed, is apt to touch the essence of the matter. It is apt to conclude that all trusts must be "busted," through social expropriation, by the inauguration of Socialism, and that all other measures are futile.

A STRIKING SOLUTION.

An Editor's Simple Plan to End Wage Slavery.

The following appears in the "Bricklayer and Mason" credited to "Exchange."

The editor of the "Saturday Evening Post" has made a wonderful discovery. As an inventor he will be counted with Franklin, Watt, Edison, Fulton and other men whom we love to revere. He has discovered a solution of the strike problem—and it's just too simple for anything, doncher know. It's a wonder some other great man did not give to the world this startling scheme. But it remained for this genius in the dark regions of the editorial sanctum of the "Evening Post" to discover it, and thus bring peace where there has been nothing but war. Well, here is the plan: It is proposed that all the workmen in the United States save their money and buy the stock of the concern in which they are employed, gain a controlling interest and then tell the capitalists to go hence.

When I read it I was much elated—here was that for which we had been looking for, lol, these many years. To see how it would work out, I turned to a recent report of the United States and figured a little. The report on the Standard Oil business first struck my attention, and this is the result: During the year 1900 the Standard Oil Company employed 12,000 people, whom it paid \$6,717,087—an average weekly for each man of about \$11. Now any man with a family of five ought to be able to live like a prince on a salary of \$6. This would leave him five dollars as a sinking fund. Twelve thousand men saving \$5 per week each would have, at the end of the year \$3,200,000. The stock of the Standard Oil Company in the open market is worth something over \$800,000,000. By a simple mathematical proposition we find then that it would require but 256 years for the workmen employed by the Standard Oil Company to save money enough to buy out that concern. As they would want but one-half the stock to give them control, the time could be cut down to a little more than 128 years! Gee! how easy. I take off my hat to that Philadelphia editor—may he live to see his dream of industrial peace realized!

DIRECTORY OF . . .

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—The County Committee, representing the Sections, meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets every third Saturday at 8 p. m., at 93 Prospect street, Jersey City. Secretary, George P. Herrschaft, 93 Prospect street, Jersey City.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. and L. A., meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, Ed McCormack.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL No. 307, Hartford, Conn., meets every second Thursday at S. L. P. hall. Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Scandinavian Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren."

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets first and third Sundays of month at St. Louis hall, 443 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly district. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., headquarters and free reading room, 205 1-2 South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., 107 1-2 North Main street. The People agent, L. C. Holler, 205 1-2 South Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR Party meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, O., S. L. P., holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., headquarters 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Section Erie County, S. L. P., meets first and third Saturdays, 8 p. m., in Florence Parlors, 627 Main, near Genesee street. Everybody welcome.

PIONEER MIXED ALLIANCE, L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A., meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 119 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal. Free reading room. Visitors are welcome.

SECTION CHICAGO, S. L. P.—Headquarters 118 Fifth avenue, (third floor front). City Central Committee meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. State Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday at 8 p. m. Visitors welcome. W. Berns, Org., 846 W. Taylor street.

SECTION CANTON, O., S. L. P., meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m., in Union hall, 118 North Piedmont street. All are welcome. Discussion invited.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.
Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.
P.O. Box 1576, Telephone 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance
Single Copy..... 02
Six months..... 25
One year..... \$0.50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.
As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES
In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191

The liker anything is to wisdom, if it be not plainly the thing itself, the more directly it becomes its opposite.
SHAFTESBURY.

COURTING COLUMBIA.

The Rochambeau festival in Washington, following closely upon the heels of Prince Henry's visit, and both events obviously provoked by a previous one, to wit, England's recent attitude of love and affection for America mark a new era in international relations. No doubt the new era was on foot some time before. These three demonstrations are, however, in the nature of official confirmation.

It is not to be denied that England, Germany and France are capitalist countries. But neither is it deniable that in all the three countries feudalism still plays a role, strongest in England and Germany, and perceptibly, tho' to a much slighter degree, in France. In America, however, capitalism stands out sole possessor of the field. The courting, the anxiety to court, the necessity to court America, displayed by these three leading European countries, amounts to a summary of the economic development that has taken place. It tells the tale, so to speak, of how completely the scepter has passed from the hands of the Landlord Rulers to those of the Capitalist Rulers. It also may be cited as the grandiose illustration of the fact that "white parasols and elephants mad with pride" have ceased to be the attributes of land possession and have become those of capital possession.

Capital to-day is the sovereign of the world. At its feet are crowns, and coronets and feudal pride. The glory of the old is departed, and the raw-boned Bourgeois is on top. The nation that wishes peace for the people must acknowledge its vassalage. In courting Columbia, England, Germany and France own their dependence upon her.

HE, PROFESSOR?

It is not frequently that one is inclined to grow jocose over "the dismal science." But bourgeois economy is so fearfully and wonderfully made that it is pardonable if one twits one of its Professors upon it occasionally. We feel inclined to twit Prof. Clark, of Columbia University, for a statement in the "Independent" which, while made no doubt in all seriousness, appeals to us as a sly joke. Writes the Professor:

"The reason why trusts are now tolerated is that people perceive that while in their several fields they have reduced to a very few the number of real or possible competitors, the actual power of competition does in some way survive."

So the farmers who are continually compelled to pay the railroad trusts "all that the traffic will stand" and who find no way out of the difficulty but to succumb, "tolerate" these trusts because they feel that "the actual power of competition does in some way survive, eh, Prof.?"

And so too the users of petroleum oil who burn the product of the Standard Oil Co., because there is none other to be had, and who, if they wish other light must turn to some other monopoly, "tolerate" that oil trust and all the other gas and electric trusts, because they realize that "the actual power of competition does in some way survive," eh, Prof.?

And yet again the meat eaters and dealers, kosher and otherwise, who are in the grip of the Beef Trust—and will stay there "prosecutions" and "investigations" notwithstanding—"tolerate"

that institution because they realize that "the actual power of competition does in some way survive," eh, Prof.?

And yet still again once more—but what's the use of carrying a joke too far, eh, Prof.? What you really meant to say, Prof., is that the people "tolerate" the trusts because the trusts tolerate them; and that they realize that the actual power of the trusts does somehow permit them to survive, eh, Prof.?

Ah, but you are a sly dog and a great wit, in that case, eh, Prof.?

"MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP."

In a recent report to the State Department, United States Consul Boyle, at Liverpool, gives many facts about the development of "Municipal Socialism," in Great Britain.

These facts show that "Municipal Socialism" is a caricature of class-conscious Socialism, dealing with the external and not the inherent defects of Capitalism. As such it is on a par with the many schemes of working class betterment by means of which the working class is lulled into a hypnotic sleep, while its labor and exploitation are intensified.

Class-conscious Socialism is the collective ownership of capital, for, by and of the working class. Municipal ownership is the ownership of capital by, for and of the capitalist class. This, a few typical facts from the above report makes clear.

It is shown in that report that "Liverpool is one of the foremost cities in Municipal Socialism." In proof of this, the reader is informed that "its docks are municipalized in a modified way. The system is peculiar to Liverpool. This vast estate, valued at several hundreds of millions of dollars, is administered by a public trust, nearly all the members of which are elected by those who pay dock dues, and the profits, after deducting expenses and payment of interest on capital account, go to improvement, and not to the benefit of a private corporation."

In other words, under the guise of administering a public trust, the capitalist shipping interests, administer this "vast estate" of the municipality of Liverpool, by and for themselves; even going so far as to devote the profits realized from the payment of dock dues to the improvement of their own interests, that is, to the improvement of the docks through which they acquire their wealth and hold upon the commerce of Liverpool.

That the workmen play no part in this "public trust," though they are the biggest portion of the "public," is shown in the fact that they pay no dock dues. That they do not profit from this arrangement is shown in certain facts relating to municipal dwellings in Liverpool. The report states that "the Liverpool municipal dwellings are mostly in the form of blocks of tenement-houses or 'flats' three or four stories high." Again it states, "It is claimed that Liverpool alone among the municipalities of England and Scotland has been successful in supplying a type of building within the financial means of the poorest of the poor." Who are these poorest of the poor? This is shown by the report when it tells of those tenants for whom municipal dwelling provisions are mainly made:

"MOST OF THESE TENANTS ARE DOCK LABORERS OR A LIKE CLASS."

There you have it. "Municipal Socialism" has millions to be administered by and for docking capitalists and nothing but cheap dwellings and contempt for "dock laborers or a like class."

Municipal "Socialism," according to the report quoted, increased its capitalization in Great Britain from \$465,000,000 in 1875, to \$1,500,000,000 in 1890.

Giving the development of "Municipal Socialism" due credit for this triple increase in twenty-five years, let us see what it has done for the working class of England.

According to Henry George, Jr., the son of his father and advocate of "the public ownership of public utilities," (another name for "Municipal Socialism"), in this country, a managing director of a large manufacturing establishment, at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, epitomized the industrial condition of the workmen of England thusly:

"The most crucial question of to-day is how to meet the competition of the United States, the American peril. It can only be done by our getting rid, as the Americans do, of that army of employees from 50 to 60 years of age, who retard our industrial progress. It would even be cheaper for us to retire them at half pay and substitute young men. Americans don't employ men over 45 years. Men after that age are forced to take positions at lower earnings. Even men with high salaries up to 45 are after that glad to work for one-tenth of what they had been getting when young."

And this in the "land of Municipal Socialism" to which the American workman is urged to turn his hopeful gaze when weary of American exploitation! This in the land of cheap gas, dwellings and fare, municipal flower-pots, lec-

tures, sterilized milk, John Burns, Keir Hardie and other "public" utilities! Oh! what a fall was there!

"Municipal Socialism" and labor intensification and exploitation go hand-in-hand. Neither will end until Capitalism ends, and Socialism, true, class-conscious Socialism, triumphs.

On then with class-conscious Socialism!

THE DEVIL QUOTING SCRIPTURE.

It is proverbial that the devil will quote scripture to advance his satanic practices. For this hypocrisy he is wisely and unreservedly condemned.

The devil, however, is not alone in this practice. Some of our present day politicians can set him a pace in this matter, that will cause him to look to his laurels. Of this, the speech of General Grosvenor, before the Ohio Republican State Convention, leaves no doubt.

In that speech, Grosvenor quoted Lincoln to show the prior rights of Labor over Capital, and then twisted that quotation in a manner that strengthened the present dominance of Capital over Labor.

Said Grosvenor, "We believe with Lincoln, that 'Capital is only the fruit of Labor and never could have existed if Labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of Capital and deserves much the higher consideration.'"

If one looks about him he will see that Capital, which according to Lincoln, was created by Labor, does not belong to it. He will see that Capital is separated from labor and that it is owned by a class called, the capitalist class. Seeing that, according to Lincoln, Capital is the product of Labor it is but right to conclude that the capitalist class must have stolen it and are consequently not entitled to it. One would consequently and logically expect Grosvenor to advocate the abolition of the capitalist class and the restoration of capital to Labor, to the class of laborers; the working class.

But Grosvenor is only crowding his satanic majesty in the business of quoting scripture.

Throwing the logic and justice of the great Lincoln to the winds, he concludes his reference to Capital and Labor in these words:

"We believe in fewer hours and larger rewards for labor and favor such laws as will harmonize the interests of capital and labor and tend to lighten the burden of toil!"

Every workman knows the power of the law to compel the submission of labor to capital. What then becomes of the priority and superiority of Labor over Capital?

Truly the devil isn't it with Grosvenor when it comes to quoting scripture.

"DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGE."

To-day there are no issues in capitalist politics arising from differences of principle. To-day such issues are merely matters of form, of idiom, of "expression" and language. It is left to the super-heated, ill-informed workman, unconscious of his class interests, to get excited over political issues and party principles where none exist.

The Ohio Republicans have just been holding their convention at Cleveland. In the advance statements given out regarding the work of the convention the above point is made very clear. Say these statements:

"The only changes that are at all likely to be made by the Committee on Resolutions in the platform, already drafted and considered in informal conferences, will be in the planks on Cuban reciprocity, Trusts, and the tariff, and will simply be in the forms of expression. THERE ARE NO CONTENTING ELEMENTS IN THE CONVENTION on issues, but there are some differences of opinion as to the language to be used."

No doubt a large number of the working class in Ohio will be caught as usual by the debates over the question of language to be used. They will be gulled into the belief that they at bottom are "burning questions," "vital issues, upon which the safety of the nation and the progress of its great working class depend."

The class-conscious workman will not, however, be caught by such clap-trap. He will know that there is but one real issue and that is the issue of Capitalism vs. Socialism. Change their language as they will the capitalists cannot avoid this issue. It will not do.

"LABOR" PAPERS.

There are many well-meaning workmen, even among those of the so-called "advanced" type, who regard any criticism or attack upon an alleged "labor" paper as a sacrilege, worthy of condemnation only.

Laboring under the superstition that whatever bears the word "labor" in name also stands for it in fact, they are blind to the true condition of affairs, which is generally the very reverse of what they believe; for often, too often, in truth, is not only a "labor" paper not a labor paper, but it is a capitalist paper of the most rabid kind, actuated by capital-

ist principles and engaged in furthering capitalist interests.

The "Typographical Journal," the official organ of the International Typographical Union, is a "labor" paper of the character described. Its May number is full of illustrations of the truth of the statements made regarding the alleged "labor" paper.

Deceit, or diplomacy, as some prefer to call it, is a capitalist principle. The capitalist class preaches the brotherhood of capital and labor in order that it may more effectually plunder labor. So also we witness the "labor" journal professing great love for the capitalist for the purpose of earning more jobs, while it is preaching organization to resist his class aggression.

This disgusting trucking is illustrated in the May number of the "Typographical Journal" as follows. In the report from Denver, Colo., appears the following:

"The Denver 'Times' has reduced its prices. . . . Banker Moffat recently purchased the paper and many improvements are contemplated. The 'Times' is a clean, conservative sheet, and numbers among its readers Denver's best class of citizens."

As is evident to the careful reader, the writer feels constrained to propitiate the new owner of the "Times," as the reduced price may include such "improvements" as reduced wages, or a change of force, etc., etc.

Again is this same resort to deceit or jollying repeated in reports from Watertown, N. Y., New Brunswick, N. J., and other places.

This resort to deceit will undoubtedly be justified on the ground that employees must "jolly" their immediate employers; but what can be said of the following, which teaches that the evolution of capitalism can and must be combatted by "organized labor," in order to save the middle class, the greatest exploiters of labor in existence?

"In this age of concentrated capital and gigantic aggregations of money and clement of the world. . . . When trusts threaten to disrupt even a republican form of government, creating two great classes. . . . and abolishing that indispensable factor in free government, the middle class, it behooves the representatives of every form of labor to 'unite,' etc. (Report from Cincinnati, O.).

Again, what can be said in defense of a "labor" journal which prints reports laudatory of Mark Hanna and his infamous Civic Federation? Yet this is done as follows in the "Typographical Journal" referred to in the report from Boston, to wit:

"A local paper says that Mark Hanna would be more interested in preventing the coal strike if he knew just who was going to be a candidate in 1904. He settled one great coal strike in 1900, when his friend McKinley was a candidate. . . . Candidate, or not, he has shown what he can do, not only in the above instance, but in the case of the iron workers of San Francisco."

Finally, what can one say of that "labor" journal which retails information calculated to create a wrong impression as the following, also from the same report:

"Ben Hanford was in town May 4 and 5. . . . Mr. Hanford is the man who made such a sensational run on the Socialist ticket for Governor of New York."

"Sensational" with a vengeance. "Mr." Hanford, despite the backing of "organized" scabbery, and the old party politicians with which it is lined, came out at the tail end of the election.

Such is the "Typographical Journal" for May. Rich in the practice of capitalist deceit, fertile in schemes for the advancement of capitalist economic and political interests, both large and small, false in the information it retails, who is there so devoid of the true conception of labor's manliness and interests as to say it would be sacrilege to criticize and attack it? And who is there who does not believe that all such "labor" papers should be treated likewise?

The "Typographical Journal" for May is typical of its breed, the "labor" journals.

Political and Economic.

"The Journal," or "The American," as it would be known, is fighting hard for the election of Senators by popular vote. While the idea is good enough, the reasons alleged for its adoption are away off. People would not know any more how to use their vote intelligently than they do now, even though they had an extra office for which to vote. A Senator declared by popular vote on a capitalist ticket would carry out the will of the capitalist class in every single particular, just the same as it is carried out today by the men who are elected by the different state legislatures. The Senate is a more exclusive body than the House, but it is no more obedient to the mandate of its master, and no more ready to jump at the crack of the party whip. "The Journal" will have to dig deep to unearth an instance where the House did not stand by the Senate in every bit of legislation passed. It will have to dig still deeper to discover wherein the House is less representative of capitalist interests and works less strenuously for capitalism than the Senate does.

THE "CATHOLIC UNION AND TIMES" CONCLUSION.

Socialists favor the collective or social ownership of capital because it is social or collective in character. They would have ownership and character one and the same, not merely as a matter of logic, but of justice, demanded by social necessity.

At the beginning of capitalism small production by hand in isolated shops for personal and local consumption was the rule. The producer was generally his own master. The product of his toil belonged to him, to be consumed by him or his feudal lord, and only offered for sale by him when in excess of their immediate wants. The modern workman was then unknown.

To-day all this is changed. Industry is concentrated into large shops producing not for personal and local consumption, but for sale and foreign markets. Production is no longer isolated and individual; but co-operative and social. Thousands upon thousands of men are united through sub-division of labor in the production of human necessities, while one branch of industry is interdependent upon the other; the factories being, for instance, dependent upon the mines, and vice versa, through all lines of industry. Social institutions like the legislature, the judiciary, the army and the navy, protect and promote the development and expansion of this production.

This industrial revolution has its origin in the slow, steady, social evolution of invention and the mechanical wonders of the age, creating tools that are no longer individual in their management, use and results. It has triumphed over small production because it is economically superior, necessitating less average social labor time and reducing exchange values to the competitive destruction of small production. Its methods, organization, technique, management, all that appertains to it, are the results of much experiment participated in by thousands, under the pressure of necessity and the constant desire for progress. It did not spring fully developed out of the head of a capitalist genius, but out of social travail and pain.

Though we now have social production we still have to a great degree individual ownership. Instead of as formerly the producer being the master and receiving all of his product, he is the slave receiving but part of it. In his place there has arisen a class known as the capitalist class. This class, composed of individuals owning and controlling capital, formerly took part in production as managers and superintendents, functions now undertaken by paid employees; specialists, scientists, inventors, etc., etc. They consequently perform no useful service, yet this class takes all the products of modern labor and industry, giving back in the form of wages such portion of it as the law of supply and demand compels. The remainder they appropriate in the shape of surplus values or profits, to themselves. In other words, they rob the working class of the difference between the wages they receive and the total value of their product.

Out of the surplus thus stolen the capitalist class has been enabled to secure control of capital and complete its domination of the working class. Separated from the instruments of production, which he formerly owned, the working man has also become separated from his product, so that to-day he is not only robbed but enslaved. The United States census for 1890, as analyzed by Lucien Saniol, shows that the great working class of this country, now acclaimed the most energetic, efficient and thrifty on the face of the earth, then representing 55 per cent. of the population possessed but 4.21 per cent. of the total wealth. The capitalist class numbering but 1.41 per cent. of the population possessed, however, 64.37 per cent. of the wealth. To-day they have absolute control of the middle class; and were a like analysis of classes and wealth made of the census of 1900, it would no doubt show similar results. This opinion is justified by the statement of Prof. Sumner, in a recent article in the "Independent" defending the concentration of wealth. Said he, "In our time joint stock companies, which are in form republican, are drifting over into oligarchies or monarchies, because one or a few get greater efficiency of control and vigor of administration." They also get greater quantities of wealth at the expense of the minority stockholder.

As to the enslavement of modern production, Chas. M. Schwab has said, "It is true that the new methods have a growing tendency to suppress individuality." (N. Y. Commercial, Jan. 27, 1902.) A word to the wise is sufficient.

Through this robbery and enslavement of labor there has also arisen an underconsumption on the part of the working class, which cannot buy back the equivalent of what it produces. This underconsumption produces overproduction, panics, crises and the untold social suffering consequent upon them when not averted. When averted society simply jumps out of the fire into the frying pan of commercial expansion, with its bloody territorial conquests and brutalizing wars. Foreign markets are developed and made self-producing, so that capitalist society faces two alternatives; international bankruptcy for lack of outlets or international war for such markets as may be developed in the future.

The era of consolidation and trustification has just begun. "The public ownership of national monopolies" will not prevent it; as all industries are but embryonic monopolies. One might just as well talk of a natural man and an unnatural boy; the first is but the development of the latter.

Since the era of consolidation and trustification has begun we may look for a greater exploitation of labor, a greater crushing out of the middle class, and a greater overproduction with all the dreadful consequences that it implies. The Socialist would end all this by making capital social in ownership as well as character. He would utilize the great blessings of social production in the form of increased efficiency and economy. He would give to the laborer what he produces; and justice, together with social necessity, demands. He

would thus obviate underconsumption, overproduction, crises and war. He would make our economic conform to our theory of politics and extend the democratic idea to industry. He would eliminate a lop-sided, immoral individualism by a well-rounded fraternalism, or Capitalism by Socialism.

It is this which the "Catholic Times and Union," in a lecture which it commends, characterizes as "criminally immoral" and "economically unsound." To restore to the producer that of which he is robbed is immoral then? To continue the evolution of that system of production which experience has proven best, with such modifications as will obviate its defects, is economic unsoundness, then? Would the "Catholic Union and Times" recognize anything moral and economically sound when it saw it? Considering the ignorance and proneness to falsification, which we exposed in previous editorials, we don't think it would. The trouble with the "Catholic Union and Times" is that it is immoral and unsound. Any man of intelligence who defends the capitalist system, cannot fail to be otherwise. To be moral and sound is a Socialist not a capitalist virtue.

We have done for the present with the "Catholic Union and Times."

The way of the Kangaroo Social Democrats, like that of the transgressor, is hard. One by one the blows of the S. L. P. come down with increased force upon their stupid heads. In many parts of the country their pet tenet, "The workman pays the taxes," is being rejected by their "comrades." And now "the most unkindest cut of all" is struck by one of their own "prominents" right here in their city.

Dr. Charles Furman, the "prominent" referred to, speaking at a recent Anti-Beef Trust demonstration, noteworthy for the number of empty seats present, said, referring to Government ownership for the purpose of reducing taxes:

"What the devil do we care about taxes? We don't own any property. Ninety per cent. of the taxes are paid by the capitalists."

Oh Kangaroo, Oh Kangaroo, How can they be so cruel to you?

They kick you black, they kick you blue;

What next will they do to you?

Oh Kangaroo, Oh Kangaroo, Our heart bleeds for you!

There has been published many times during the past few weeks a picture of Bishop William Crowell Doane, of Albany, talking to a fine, intelligent looking St. Bernard dog. Accompanying the picture is a poem written by the Bishop, and said poem refers to the above mentioned dog. It begins with the horribly blasphemous assertion: "I am quite sure that he thinks I am God"—We do not believe that the dog thought any such thing, because, as we mentioned before, he is an intelligent looking dog, and is so by contrast, as much as anything else.

Mrs. Henry Vivian, of 159 West Forty-fifth street was the owner of a cat, and Mrs. Henry Vivian is still the owner of much money, no part of which was earned by her. The cat died, though it had been given the best expert medical attendance for some time, and its owner was prostrated with grief. The cat was given a magnificent funeral, and its body, enclosed in a costly white satin coffin, had been carefully embalmed by a fashionable undertaker. The coffin, buried several feet deep in rare flowers, was taken in a special car to Hartsdale for interment. The death of the cat caused deep sorrow among the New York fashionables, and all day long a large crowd of weeping women and sad-eyed men gazed on all that was mortal of the cat. It all would have been quite different had the automobile of one of these persons run down the unwashed child of some workman, or had the child died in a tenement from lack of fresh air, or had the child pined and suffered for a glimpse of the flowers that were lavished on the dead cat.

Estimates of this year's wheat crop place it at 60 per cent. of last year's crop. With coal at 15 cents a pile, or five cents more than formerly, and with meat costing nearly twice as much as it did a year ago, the outlook for gout on the part of the workers has faded away. Unless they learn to live on hay this summer a few of them must go hungry.

Major Waller, who managed to obtain a disgraceful acquittal from the charges of inhuman cruelty in Samar, is to be presented with a beautiful sword on his return to his native city of Norfolk, Virginia. A popular subscription was taken up, and a considerable amount of money was obtained, so the present will show the "love, good will, and great esteem of the citizens of Norfolk to their brave and famous fellow citizen, Major L. W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps." All the business men and clergymen of the city, all the professional men, and all the holders of government jobs, united in giving this token of "love and esteem." Waller's acquittal was quite as disgraceful as the actions with which he was charged. It was rank inhumanity and cowardly savagery to act as he acted. But his actions were well in the sight of his masters, and that is the only thing that counts with the army and the navy. They must prove their loyalty to the hands that feed them and given them swords.

Canada's arch under which the coronation will pass is to be a very neat advertisement, as it will carry an enormous illuminated sign announcing that Canada is the coming granary of the Empire. As the grain business is in the hands of a few Canadians, and as they are fighting hard for the exclusive control of the trade, the patriotism evinced at the coronation is only a short cut to more business—and that is the unchanging essence of patriotism.

According to the expense bill sent in by the Governor General, our men in Cuba must have drunk a frightful amount in giving the island a "stable" government. The bills for drinks amount to more than the bills for salaries. It must be that what Wood was giving the Cubans was a barroom government such as we have here.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

Brother Jonathan—I think Socialists would progress faster if they held more American language.

Uncle Sam—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Many of their expressions are so utterly un-American.

U. S.—Mention one.

B. J.—They will talk about our "wage slaves;" now here in America we have no such thing; we have no wage-slaves.

U. S.—We haven't? ? ?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—What do you call the weavers of New England, who signed a petition against the Wilson bill against their will?

B. J.—Cowards.

U. S.—Is it cowardice that compels a slave to submit to the lash of the master?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—Those bosses stood to those weavers as slave drivers to their slaves. Their wages, their lives, and those of their whole family depended upon their signing; if they had not, they would have been discharged; discharge means to the wage worker starvation, at least temporarily, possibly permanently.

B. J.—Yes, indeed.

U. S.—How is it with the miners who are ordered to "suggest" a reduction of wages?

B. J.—And do they "suggest"?

U. S.—Most assuredly, else they would be wholly reduced.

B. J.—Pretty tough!

U. S.—How is it with the railway employees who are enjoined by the courts from striking?

B. J.—Damn those courts!

U. S.—How is it with the shoemakers who are made to sign a declaration that they will join the Tobin union?

B. J.—They are in a bad fix.

U. S.—How about the express employees in New York and street car conductors in the west and California who are not given a job before they sign away all their rights?

B. J.—Hellish; damnable!

U. S.—In short, how about all the wage workers—the sole producers, directly and indirectly, of all our untold wealth—who are allowed to keep only a small portion, starvation wages, out of their own product?

B. J.—Well, is that the cause—why certainly it is!

U. S.—It being so, are these people slaves or are they not?

B. J.—It looks that way.

U. S.—Do you remember what John Adams said? He put it this way: "The workman who gets just enough wages to live on is not essentially different from the slave who gets the things he needs at short hand; we call the one free, the other slave, but the distinction is imaginary only."

B. J.—Too true!

U. S.—Guess Adams was a good authority on Americanism?

B. J.—Guess he was.

U. S.—Now, Brother Jonathan, there is this good feature about you: However full of jingo prejudice you may be, you are not pig-headed and you will throw off an error when you discover it. But there are in this land of ours a lot of fellows with whom the jingoism is so fast grown that it can't be shaken. The reason of it is that they are ignorant, are too perverse to admit it, and are insolent enough to talk about things they do not understand. I could mention to you scores of such specimens.

B. J.—I know it.

U. S.—They are like so many Reverend Jaspers. Jasper says "the sun do move;" if he knew a little astronomy he would keep his mouth shut. These people we are now considering would also keep their mouths shut if they knew at least the A B C of political economy.

B. J.—But the worst of it is that they imagine that because they sling their ignorance in more grammatical language than that fellow Jasper, therefore their ignorance is wisdom.

U. S.—Exactly! Wage slavery, accordingly, exists here with us as in other countries. The real un-American is he who shuts his eyes to facts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Correspondents who prefer to appear under an assumed name will of course have their communications, with their own signature and address, kept secret.)

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter I.]

No contributions to the debate have come in this week.

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, 30th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

For Comrades and Friends Whom It May Concern.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—It has been my uniform policy never to notice the Kangaroo in his sputtering about myself, except when he became downright dastardly, and when I could not, with justice to the Party, distinguish between myself and the office I hold; in which exceptional cases I gave the misanthropic short shrift. It is not an infringement of that uniform policy that causes me to say the following words just before starting on my vacation. What causes me to write on the subject is not the silly talk of the Kangaroo—whose reliance is on Providence, not on himself—about my going off, because the "DAILY PEOPLE is dying," or because I am dying, etc., etc. What causes me to write are the numerous communications from Comrades and friends, which for some months have been coming in, and to whom an answer is due, and is due here.

There is no lesion in my health, nor in the firmness of my faith in the Fighting S. L. P., nor in my conviction that the DAILY is here to stay. All that there is of it—and that is quite enough for my present purpose—is that I need mental rest, a rest I can get only by freeing myself for a spell from the strain of this office.

With the possible exception of one or two Comrades, who have experience of what the issuing of a daily paper means, the Comrades have no idea of the strain that the Party has placed upon the staff personnel, that its limited funds compelled it to put in charge of such a gigantic enterprise. When, to the share of the strain that falls upon me is added the further strain of propaganda work I am frequently called upon to attend to, which to that adds the fact that since the Zurich International Congress in 1893, I have been in harness with no respite worth mentioning; when on top of all that, the fact is considered that the warm weather and myself have never been on good terms;—when all that is considered, and also the circumstance that I wish to be, not merely alive, but in buoyant condition to join the Comrades in the S. L. P. reel, sure to be danced on the grave-stone of the foe—I say, when all that is considered, the Comrades and friends will understand just why I take a vacation, and just why I make it cover these three summer months. The work has been pleasant to me, and I shall return to it with pleasure. But now I must have rest. Paraphrasing the Bible, Bacon said: "he who can take rest, is mightier than he who can take a strong city." I propose to perform the feat, fanned by the ocean breezes, and embraced by the ocean waves along the beach of Milford, Ct.

Comrade Lucien Sauls, who will have general superintendence, is known to all; Comrade Justus Ebert, who will be Comrade Sauls's lieutenant in charge, has been on the DAILY PEOPLE staff for over a year and a half, he is a judicious man, and well versed on the Movement. Meritly will the fight go on under them, and meritly will it continue when I return on September 1.

DANIEL DE LEON.
New York, May 31.

"Labor Aristocrats" Take Notice!

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Several men of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen are now employed at R. Hoe & Co.'s, working at \$1.25 per day because of the recent changes in the Elevated R. R. from steam to electricity. They now claim that there is a very good reason why Frank P. Sargent got recompensed by the president. It would be well that others of the "Labor Aristocracy" take due notice thereof, and take the warning and stand by their class as men, at the ballot box, and out the capitalist class and their lieutenants from office or else they will have to compete with Chinamen for a small rice.

Labor aristocrats, your days are counted; unless you recognize the class struggle, you are doomed. The capitalist class is after your hide. Sooner or later you will find yourselves competing with the men that handle the broom. Strike for economic freedom. The only way to do it is to stand by the party, the only party that represents the interests of the working class, the S. L. P. with its eco-

omic wing, the S. T. & L. A.—You can expect very little in the ranks of the organized scabbard. There you are duped for fair. The S. L. P. has all along exposed to you the doings of those Judases. Now take due warning, and join the only party where you belong, before it is too late.

From one who feels the capitalist lash good and strong.

H. W.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 24.

Corrections.
To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—There are some mistakes in the letter to which my name is attached in to-day's DAILY PEOPLE.

James H. Tanguay, Citizens Caucus for School Committee, on the ballot of 1901, was elected. He had been for years a member of the School Committee.

On the matter of the ballot for 1902, I believe I stated that the important offices were selectmen and constables, and that Burke (kangaroo), was the only one elected. I did not say who was or was not elected for the minor offices. Vinton (kangaroo), was elected on the School Committee and all three members (two males and one female), of the Rockland School Committee are kangaroos. The female was elected by a kangaroo deal in 1900. She holds office until first Monday in March, 1903.

I stand for all the rest of the letter, except of course, for the typographical errors. For instance, John F. Hanna should be John F. Hannan.

I wish the corrections to be made if possible. We can't afford "the DAILY PEOPLE Lies" to be real ones.

JER. O'PIHELLY.
Abington, Mass., May 22.

Another Glass Egg Broken.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Having been told that one of the Kang sheets printed a sensational account of the Kang "City Convention" in St. Louis, claiming a fabulous number of delegates in attendance, I here give you the facts:

The "convention" was such a ridiculous farce that I did not think it worth while mentioning it before. The performance was at Audubon Hall, and commenced at 1 p. m., May 4. The curtain had just risen when some one shouted that there were two scab painters at work in the basement. This caused the mob to stampede to Delabar's saloon, seven blocks away. Here they pitched their tent, evidently being satisfied that they had proven their friendliness to "organized labor," by making the bluff about the scabs, and giving their custom to Delabar, with whom it was all arranged in advance.

The "convention" was then again "called to order." There were about 200 men in the hall: of these the Kang leaders admitted that 85 were not members, but were there on invitation as "trade unionists."

The fun grew uproarious after the reading of their manifesto. Objections crossed and recrossed each other, and one of the "trade unionists" rose to remark that it was at least "three thirds too long." Then nominations were in order, and the "convention" took on the appearance of an aggregation of jesters.

The first nomination was for Sheriff. They decided to nominate L. E. Hildebrand. This is the gentleman who not long ago in the Central Trade Union endorsed a socialist resolution recommending the building of warships by the Government. Several others were nominated for this office, but declined, because they could not perform the duties, especially that of hanging workmen. It looked for awhile as though there would be no one to accept, until M. Ballard Dunn, editor of St. Louis "Labor," a Kang sheet, stated that the Sheriff could get his deputy to do this.

They succeeded in getting but one Kang for Judge. There were several to be nominated, but it was stated that there were not enough attorneys present to fill out the ticket. This was somewhat surprising to me, for only two years ago, during the street car strike here, the Kang outfit was "lousy with lawyers." I guess the pickings were rather scant.

Well, it's no use tiring your readers with all the ridiculous details. But there was one turn that ought to be noted. While the nominations were being made, a trade unionist arose to nominate "a life-long trade unionist and Socialist," Negele, of the printers' union. The gentlemen were informed by those in authority that none but members of the "party" were eligible to nomination. Then several "unionists" arose to explain that they felt as though they were being imposed upon by being invited to take part in the "convention" as delegates, and then being denied the rights of delegates. They also remarked that the whole business looked like a fake.

During a lull in the performance, cards were distributed calling for financial donations. Mr. E. Val Putnam, ex-editor of St. Louis "Labor," in introducing same, remarked that as they had planted the seed by getting a large crowd at their convention, it would be a shame if they did not reap the harvest before they left the hall.

That ought to explain one of the reasons for inviting the trades unionists.

I could write a book about this "convention," but believe the above incident will show what a bogus thing it was. "SPECTATOR."

St. Louis, Mo., May 22.

Some More on the Union.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The Organized Scabbard of the International Association of Machinists, with the head fakir, O'Connell and Paine's Celery Compound Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate workers, held a so-called open meeting for union and non-union machinists in Old City Hall, on the 18th.

While the meeting was called "for the purpose of discussing the raising of the rate of pay for this district," it was in reality a meeting for the purpose of robbing in dupes to pay dues in order that Labor Skate O'Connell may get his meal ticket without doing any other work than pouring sawdust in the heads of the rank and file of the I. A. of M. The meeting was opened by the local fakir Shaw, the business (?) agent, who

called "for nominations," which was promptly forthcoming from the platform, back of the Celery "Ad."

The local president was chosen chairman of the meeting and obediently responded when the chief or local fakir pulled the string.

O'Connell was the first speaker, and there is not many a slicker or slimmer specimen of a labor skate connected with the I. A. of M.

After blowing awhile of what had been done he talked about what he wanted to do with "my organization," and from what he wanted to do it is very apparent that what he has done, don't amount to very much.

O'Connell went on to say that the machinists seemed to have a horror of organizing and didn't want to strike, and intimated that this was something he couldn't understand.

For O'Connell's information and also for the rank and file of the I. A. of M. it is in order now to say that it is no wonder that the machinists don't want to organize or strike when they get such a dirty deal as O'Connell gave the union machinists of the I. A. of M. in Bloomfield, N. J., in 1897 in Sprague's. Sprague's men went on strike against piece work, and the scab work turned out, was put up in New York, for fourteen weeks by I. A. of M. union (3) men with the consent of O'Connell and Warner. And when the strikers raised a howl at the end of that time O'Connell said he would call the men off for three days, but they would have to settle the strike in that time.

Deserted by their organization, the Sprague strike was settled with sixteen men blacklisted, only two men got back at once and they got disgusted and jacked up their charter.

Any sensible workman don't want to organize or strike under the direction of a fakir who will scab it on his own organization.

O'Connell went on to say, that the I. A. of M. had maintained conditions for ten years. He forgot to say that in that ten years, the I. A. of M. had failed to maintain conditions when there was no demand during the panic of '92; that I. A. of M. machinists had worked for as low as \$1.75 a day; he forgot to say that in good times when there is a demand for men you can get union wages and more than union wages without a union. Supply and demand regulate wages; not unions.

Going further, he talked of how the owner got the men to fighting each other on account of creed, color and nationality, and said what he wanted was justice for all.

Note the hypocrisy.—The I. A. of M. won't admit negroes.

He might have gone further and shown how the capitalists have such control of the A. F. of Hell that whenever one trade goes on strike, a Brother? trade always scabs it on them, for instance: Street car strike in Albany,—Engineers haul militia.

Mine firemen's strike in Penn.—United Mine Workers take jobs. Glass cutters and finishers strike in Penn.—Blowers and Gatherers' furnish scabs.

Switchmen strike in Penn.—B. R. T. union compels members to scab.

Coremakers strike in Penn.—Molders scab.

All the instances show that the capitalists can get, not only the men, but the labor organizations themselves, through their scab leaders, to scab it on each other.

In fact, O'Connell's speech had been made up of what he didn't say, it would have been of value to his dupes, but as it was, the rank and file came away from the meeting not one whit wiser than when they went there. But enough of O'Connell, let us pass on to the ex-chicken-eater and weaver of broadcloth and choker.

The boomer of patent medicines has a sky pilot appearance, but the consternating influence of his surroundings, expresses itself in a cringing, crulent cast that makes you feel like pulling away, in order to be safe.

His speech was worse than O'Connell's, there being only two points that are worth dealing with. Shaffer stated that the non-union machinist was a detriment to the Amalgamated. Be that as it may, he only stated a half truth, for Shaffer could have gone further and said that a union machinist also was a detriment and he might have cited the case of Niebaum, Corresponding Secretary of Pittsburgh Lodge 52, I. A. of M., who went in the Star Tin Plate mill and repaired engines for the scabs who had taken the places of the striking tin workers in that mill, and Niebaum is still secretary of 52.

All you need to make scabbing all right is a union card in the I. A. of M. To emphasize this, we might add that two members of the I. A. of M. Lodge 38, of Braddock, and another member of Lodge 52, scabbed it on the S. T. & L. A. when they were on strike at McClintock & Marshall's, a few months ago.

Also when the S. T. & L. A. were on strike in the works of the United States Butter Extraction works, at Newark, N. J., it was members of the I. A. of M. who scabbed it and took their jobs.

The Rev. went on to say that the cause of suffering was improper distribution, and that that was Socialism or Anarchy or anything else, he would stand for it; and that the only way to get proper distribution, was through labor organization; this is the extent of his knowledge in economics.

Shaffer sat down amid an applause that sounded like the patter of a few raindrops on the roof.

O'Connell then came forward and made a plea for applications, and then was demonstrated the fraudulent character of the meeting; of the hand bill posters, and in fact of everything connected with the meeting.

After O'Connell's plea for more dues payers, Comrade McConnell of Machinists Local 190, S. T. & L. A., got up and called for recognition of a flatter. Head fakir, local fakir, and the fakir, pulled the string; and the chairman announced Business Agent Shaw, as speaker. Comrade McConnell sat down and Shaw talked a good bit and said nothing, and also sat down. Comrade McConnell was up immediately calling for recognition, but the fakirs were determined that

there would be no discussion at that meeting and taking the reins in their own hand declared the meeting adjourned.

The whole scheme had been concocted in the union to adjourn the meeting if McConnell asked for the floor, as all the speakers billed had not yet spoken and it was still early.

Thus we see a thing that calls itself a labor organization, which intends to fight the capitalist with all its power; running away from a single sturdy Socialist, and thinking they had saved their necks when they prevented that one man from speaking. The fact of running away should cause them to hang their heads in shame.

Such an organization is a stench in the nostrils of intelligent men.

Down with organized scabbard!

Up with the Social Trade and Labor Alliance!

To the ballot box with the Socialist Labor Party.

C. M. A.
Pittsburg, Pa., May 22.

As to the Buffos—Or Kangs Caught.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—At the last performance of the C. F. U. circus it has been emphatically announced that the "Buffos" are scab cigarettes. Permit me to state that this is a deliberate falsehood. The "Buffos" are made by members of the Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers Union and the men earn as good wages as those who pay tribute to the International Cigarette Makers Union.

The C. F. U. has also denied that "Buffos" are cigarettes, and has proclaimed them as cigars. Does that mean that the cigarette makers fakirs wish to make an issue of this affair for the purpose of instigating a strike and levying new assessments? or are they serving the interests of the cigar trust by making warfare on the "Buffos"?

J. B.
New York, May 27.

Passing of the Kangaroos About to Take Place in Cleveland.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The comrades of the Party will surely like to know how things are in Cleveland. The political aspects are beginning to shape themselves, so that even the superficial observer may know which way the wind is blowing.

In the first place our labor-loving, single taxer Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, who is afraid to meet the Editor of the Socialist Labor Party in debate, because he is afraid of a stenographer, has captured the city and county offices for the Democratic party. In fact he carried almost everything before him. The Republicans are losing many important offices and are beginning to get scared of Mayor Johnson, so something must be done to put a spoke in his wheel. It is this way:

Cleveland city is building a five mile tunnel under Lake Erie so the inhabitants can obtain purer and clearer and a more abundant supply of water, as the present tunnel is inadequate to furnish the amount of water necessary in a large, growing city like Cleveland. The work of building said tunnel was given out to contractors, but on account of so many explosions and the killing of about forty workmen, it was decided by the present administration, influenced by public opinion, to do the work itself. The miners were unorganized, but on account of so many workmen being killed and dying from the "bends" it was hard to obtain others to take their places at that time. So they cut down the hours of labor from 8 to four with the same pay. The reason for this was that the men were working under an air pressure of thirty pounds to the square inch, which is extremely dangerous. It has been costing the city more than it did the contractors; this everyone knew would result before the city took hold of it. So the administration decided to cut down the expense, as Mayor Johnson wants to show how cheap he can run the municipal government and "reduce the workingman's taxes," etc.

So they decided to make the tunnel workers work eight hours a day for the same pay under a lower pressure than they had been receiving for four hours. But the tunnel miners would not agree to this and went on strike. They organized themselves, and appointed a committee to go and see Mayor Johnson and Supt. Bemis of the water works. Supt. Bemis was formerly a college professor, and knows nothing of tunnel mining, as the man had never been in such a tunnel in his life until Mayor Johnson gave him this job.

This committee was represented by Harry Thomas, a Kangaroo who was kicked out of the S. L. P. along with Hayes, Bauldow, and J. J. Kinney. Thomas is now business agent of the United Trades and Labor Council, which is an organization of the old Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council consolidated on account of their weakness. This Harry Thomas is a carpenter by trade, and a poor one at that, and could not average the year around \$12.00 per week. He is a pretty shrewd duck, and is a good grafter on the labor unions of this city, getting from this council \$25.00 per week. Now nothing suited Harry better than to be ushered into the august presence of this adorable millionaire, single taxer Mayor Johnson. He grasped the horny hand of this son of toil who has not done a stroke of work for four years at his trade. By the way, this is the same individual editorially commented upon in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of last April 26. The striking tunnel miners sent Harry Thomas to present their demands, one of which was Sundays off, and he, fakir-like agreed with everything Tom Johnson said, and went to the miners with a proposition to compromise on six hours a day and no Sundays off, but the miners would not agree to this. Then Mayor Tom knowning Harry to be a Kangaroo and a grafter on the labor unions said, "We are advocating municipal ownership, and you are trying to throw cold water on such a movement now that we have struck a snag," or something to that effect. Mayor Tom did not tell Harry that he has a very able lawyer, General Ed. S. Meyer, working a plan to serve an injunction on the city (evidently Tom smelled a rat) from proceeding further with the work on the tunnel, so the contractors can work it again, after the city had purchased the

finest and best machinery that can be procured for such purposes. Bemis, Mayor Johnson and Harry Thomas could not get the miners to go back to work, nor would the Mayor listen to the miners themselves, as a miner wished to convey to the Mayor some information that Harry Thomas dare not do at the Board of Control meeting. The Mayor would not let the miners explain, with the curt reply that Harry Thomas represented the miners. Of course Harry Thomas may be looking for a job in the near future, and it is quite a thing in Harry's opinion to be quite acquainted with Mayor Tom, as he has given several Kangaroos and "me-too" socialists, Peter Witt, Dr. Woodbridge and J. J. Kinney a job. He has denied this same John J. Kinney, now a Democratic legislator, (mentioned in Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders) at his home on Euclid avenue. Now the delegate of the tunnel miners union Michael Burke is working up the pure and simple trades unionists against Mayor Johnson. The Cleveland ship caulkers and carpenters who have been on strike several weeks have appealed to Mark Hanna to intercede for them, although I understand Mark is one of the stockholders of said concern, and has done nothing towards bringing forth a settlement as he needs this strike to enable a "Union Labor Party" in the field to offset the single taxer. So this union of caulkers are being used as a tool to pretend to work against Mark Hanna and the Republican party.

An editorial by Max Hayes of the "Citizen," May 3, 1902, says: "If workmen cannot see their way clear to join the Socialist party, let them form independent labor parties, do something to throw off the yoke of the capitalist parties." He praises Mayor Schultz of San Francisco, which is nothing more than a bridge to walk over from his present dead-duck "Socialist" party and open the way for a "Union Labor Party," in this city. At the last meeting of the United Trades and Labor Council; the striking ship caulkers presented this resolution: "Resolved, that we as representative workmen of the city of Cleveland, hereby express our disapproval of the two old political parties, and that we hereby take steps to interest and ask the co-operation of all local unions connected with the United Trades and Labor Council in a movement to place a straight Union Labor ticket in the field at the fall election. The Cleveland 'Press' of May 22, 1902, says: "The Socialists have said they would unite with other unionists in supporting such a labor ticket." Which means that such a party will be engineered through the Republican managers to down Mayor Johnson with the slogan that he with his 3 cent fare and exorbitant tax humbug is an enemy of organized labor.

The capitalist papers will whoop it up for the Independent labor party with the cry that Tom L. Johnson and Supt. Bemis of the water works department furnished scabs to take the places of those striking tunnel miners. Now here is where the Kangaroo Social Democrats, Hayes and Bauldow come in. This United Trades and Labor Council has raised the pay of Editor Hayes and Manager Bauldow of the "Citizen" to \$21.00 per week, in order to make them feel important so as to keep them to engineer the dirty work against Tom L. Johnson and his machine; as they tried to wreck the S. L. P. in 1899, but it did not work. Everyone around here knows that Bauldow is now old and could not get a job in any printing office in town at \$15.00 per week, so they have him where the hair is short. If he does not submit after his salary has been raised they can put some better manager on the "Citizen" in his place. It is a known secret that he will submit to boom this Independent labor ticket. "Milkson" Hayes has already built the bridge to walk over as per above, and would not trouble his conscience in the least, as he does not deny he has "worked" the "Socialist" party of many names, for all there is in it. They have no party and no money to send "Mamie" Hayes to Unions conventions, and traveling committees at \$15.00 per week, and expenses! So Mamie is going to hold on to the \$21.00 per week and let the socialist party, as they call it in this state, go to Hades.

It is rumored that the Republican managers have fixed the conditions for a labor Mayor next spring, and Mamie Hayes is the man for candidate. How is this Hayes, am I right or wrong? Mamie says the deafant — De Leontie are dead, dead, dead. The Buzz-Saw is cutting him deep. I have sent him a personal letter inviting him and Bauldow to come to our state convention on May 30th in Cleveland, and see the dead, defunct, S. L. P. It will send a shiver of horror down his spinal column, to see our hall decorated and crowded with delegates and visitors of the S. L. P. It is possible that the corrupt Hayes socialist ticket may appear again on the ballot next fall, but that will be the last time in this state. The Socialist Labor Party will still be doing business at the same old stand like an immovable rock swerving neither one way or the other until victory is ours. Much more could be written, but I shall leave it for next time.

JAMES MATTHEWS.
Cleveland, O., May 25.

The Latest Novelty.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The poor and stupid are at their bootlicking again.

Rochester is favored with a new thing; a novelty: a "Card and Label Display." The Misleaders of Labor routed the largest hall in town and prepared to manufacture a few more union label dupes. On Monday evening, May 19th, the curtain rose and the show was on. The first stunt on the program consisted of the introduction of "His Honor the Mayor" by one of labor's misleaders. "His Honor" spoke of the good of the label, and not forgetting to throw a few bouquets to the fakirs he ended up, and then ran down, by saying that "The label was going to teach the employer and the employee the true relation between capital and labor." You will notice capital comes first and so it will, just as long as the capitalist and his lackey the labor fakir can succeed in keeping the workers blind to their interests as a class. The day when the work-

ing slaves who are misled by pure and simpledom shall revolt is not far distant as evidenced by the fact that a mere sight of an S. L. P. emblem brought forth the cries, "O you are looking for trouble. You with the Arm and Hammer; you and your class consciousness." That is a few of the reports received by a comrade who asked a few questions of a young fellow in charge of the all-wool cotton goods booth. That is a sample of the whole working class should have heard and seen in order that they might understand why the fakirs oppose the S. L. P.

Another sample of union-made trash, at least it bore the label, "Whalen's tobacco are not made by any trust or combine." In order to see the gist of the scheme we append a motto hung on the wall, printed in the label directory and emphasized by Kennedy, the A. F. of Hell organizer, "Union-made goods are manufactured in clean shops." He who would believe this is either blind or a criminal. How about Sieverman and the rest of the "Kangaroos"? O yes; the goods which bear the union label are manufactured in clean shops! Clean shops full of filth and about four machines crowded into space hardly large enough for one machine. These are ideal union conditions and if you don't accept them you are a scab! Down with pure and simple fakirdom! Boom the S. T. & L. A. in order to rout the misleaders of labor and shelve their "Kangaroo" ally! Up with the Alliance and onward to victory! That should be the slogan of all class-conscious workers.

Now for some anti-trust middle-class unionism. "Don't trust goods and the trust will die." That sounds like the small business man saying, "Give us a chance." We like to rob the "dear people" just as well as the rest. Please give us a chance." And the fakir says "How much."

Down with him! as we all know that to abstain from one thing means the advancement of another capitalist. This method of bootlicking is going to force the women out of the factory and send ages up to the point where man alone must sell his flesh and blood to a robber in order to support his family. Great, isn't it? The fakirs can't bleed the poor women as much as the men, therefore out with her. So it goes the misleader deals out a lot of trash and he is substantiated by the capitalist and Kangaroo allies of these fakirs. It is the emancipation of labor by the poor and stupid trade unionists, and his emancipation resolves itself into an advertising scheme of the fakirs for the benefit of that class and it alone.

Comrades, exert all your energy in booming the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE, a thorn in the side of the fakirs. Awaken the working class to their interests as a class, and the best way to do this is to smash the organized scabbard, which controls their union. To do this, put your shoulder to the wheel by booming the S. T. & L. A., the greatest thorn in the side of the fakirs. Onward to the emancipation of the working class from the bonds of wage slavery!

J. CORCORAN.
J. T. GEARIEY.
Rochester, N. Y., May 27, 1902.

Grand Meeting in E. St. Louis.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—We held a meeting here last night which was a grand success, between two and three hundred people attending and listening patiently. It was just in front of the new City Hall, where the Dems. had a big gathering to nominate delegates and alternates for their convention. Our congressional candidates Cox and Veal and Comrades Poelling and Billsharrow, of St. Louis were the speakers. They expounded the class struggle to the audience. The meeting lasted nearly three hours, after which we sold 15 books and got three subscriptions to the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

During the meeting there was in other parts of the town one man badly beaten and brutally killed, another man shot by a policeman, accidentally as is claimed. The guardian of the law was shooting at a fugitive negro, missed him and killed an innocent passerby.

The pure and simpled had to have some missionary work to do by beating and nearly killing a so-called "scab" carpenter. As you know E. St. Louis is a hard case on account of the pure and simpled and the floating population, but the working people are now generally more interested in our movement, than heretofore, so we have every reason to be hopeful.

G. STEVENS.
E. St. Louis, May 25.

Socialists Not Disenfranchised.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—The enclosed clipping from the St. Paul Dispatch, of May 5th, is self-explanatory. Though a trifle belated it is nevertheless interesting.

GEORGE F. SPETTEL.
St. Paul, May 22, 1902.

(Enclosure.)

SOCIALISTS NOT DISENFRANCHISED.

Mr. Spetell and a Circular Issued by Some "Individuals Styling Themselves Socialists."

Editor of the Dispatch:

As a few individuals, styling themselves socialists, have been distributing a circular to the effect that the socialists have been disenfranchised, I will ask for space in your paper for a few facts: In February, 1896, Section St. Paul of the Socialist Labor Party was organized. In the state election of that year, W. B. Hammond was its candidate for governor. In the city election of 1898 E. Fisher was its candidate for mayor, and W. B. Hammond was again its candidate for governor in the state election of the same year. H. Carling was its candidate for mayor in 1900, and Ed. Kriz its candidate for governor. During all of this time its present candidate for mayor, Andrew W. M. Anderson, and the writer have been members of the Socialist Labor Party, which is not an anarchist organization, but has complied with the election laws of Minnesota in all its political dealings and has never infringed on the rights of any other party trying to steal its name or any part thereof. The socialists are not disenfranchised.

GEORGE F. SPETTEL.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. S. FALL RIVER, MASS.—The corrections were welcome, and have been used.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 3-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Adjourned meeting of the N. E. C. held on Monday, May 20, 2-6 New Reade street. Absent, Klein, Hammer and Gilhaus (the latter appearing after meeting had adjourned). John J. Kineally elected Recording Secretary, pro tem. E. Forbes in the chair.

The draft of an answer to a communication of the S. L. P. of Rhode Island was read and adopted with the following vote: In favor, Kineally, Katz and Forbes. Against: Siff.
Adjourned.

Regular meeting held on Saturday, May 31, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Gilhaus in the chair. Absent, Klein and Siff. The financial report showed receipts, \$43.75; expenses, \$63.33.

The editor of "Il Proletario" was present in response to an invitation from the N. E. C. for the purpose of conferring upon matters appertaining to Italian agitation. Comrade Sanial was also in attendance and acted as interpreter. After a lengthy discussion upon the possibilities of conducting Italian agitation without conflicting with the form of organization of the Party, it was decided to choose a committee of five to consider ways and means. Julius Hammer and Edward Gallo were chosen to represent the N. E. C. on that committee and the organizer of Section New York is to be requested to call upon the Italian branch to elect the other three members.

Communications bearing upon local agitation work for the DAILY PEOPLE, the coming of the Irish agitator and other matters were received, from Peekskill, N. Y., Spokane, Wash., Holland, Mich., Auburn, N. Y., Pittsburgh, Pa., Los Angeles, Cal., Detroit, Mich., and a number of other places.

The Vermont State Committee sent word that a meeting had been arranged for in Barre, Vt., and a speaker secured with the aid of the Massachusetts State Committee. The Pennsylvania State Committee reported election of new members to that committee; also that Section Allegheny County has chosen a new set of officers.

The Texas State Committee transferred the balance of the Frank D. Lyon Fund to the DAILY PEOPLE in the amount of \$279.70.

Section Louisville, Ky., reported to have opened its outdoor campaign. Kentucky State Committee will take in hand the organization of Newport, and will, for that purpose, hold regular outdoor meetings in that town.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.
Regular meeting May 25th. H. W. A. Raasch in the chair. All present at roll call. Minutes of previous regular meeting approved.

Communication from Springfield re election of Andrew Levy as organizer. From Lynn, nominating candidates for State ticket, and Lynn as place for holding convention, and naming Michael Breen as member of S. E. C. From Lawrence, nominating candidates for State ticket, and Boston as place for holding convention.

Committee on Appeals and Grievances made their report on the appeal of Charles Gibson from action of Section Lynn in suspending him and as evidence submitted did not warrant action of Section Lynn, the S. E. C., on motion of A. A. Christensen that the recommendation of the Grievance Committee on appeal of Charles Gibson from action of Section Lynn in suspending him be accepted, and that the S. E. C. concur in the said recommendation was carried by a vote of 8 to 2.

De Leon Lecture Committee—Auditors report as follows: Total receipts, \$92.40; expenses, \$30.06; balance, \$62.34.
Recording Secretary instructed to supply comrades in Abington with free three months subscriptions to the WEEKLY PEOPLE to the number of ten.

On motion, the Recording Secretary was instructed to communicate with Sections and request them to organize congressional campaigns to carry on the congressional campaign this year.

Financial Secretary reports receipt of dues from Lawrence, Springfield, Everett, Beverly: from Cambridge \$6.40 in DAILY PEOPLE stamps and 60c in cash, and from Everett \$2.50 on Maloney lithographs and Paris assessment stamps.
Edwin S. Mayo,
Recording Secretary.

ATTENTION, BETHLEHEM, PA.
An outdoor meeting will be held on Saturday, June 7, 8 p. m., at South Bethlehem Market Hall. Comrade August Gilhaus, of New York, will address the meeting. Comrades and friends are invited to attend.

The Organizer.
On Sunday, June 8, Branch 132, Bethlehem, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund will have a grand picnic in Geyer's Bush, South Bethlehem.

The Committee.
OPEN AIR MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.
June 6, Orleans St., Frankford ave.
June 7, Elkhardt St., and Frankford avenue.
June 12, Kensington avenue and Cambria St.
June 14, Kensington avenue and Clearfield St.

PITTSBURG LECTURES.
Sundays 3 P. M., at Headquarters, 510 Wythe avenue.
June 8—John F. Taylor—"Municipal Socialism."

LECTURES IN WILMERDING, PA.
June 8—William Adams.

AN APPEAL.

From the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., of Canada.

To the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE:

We submit the following for your earnest consideration.

During the past few months the aggressive energy of our S. L. P. propaganda in Ontario has forced an issue in our conflict with capitalism in Canada, and has reached a crisis in Hamilton, (Ont.), in which we are obliged to appeal for financial assistance from any who can see their way to aid us. Late in the fall of last year, 1901, (as reported in THE PEOPLE at the time), the plain facts submitted to the notice of the wage workers in open air oratory of the comrades of Section Hamilton, Ont., S. L. P. of Canada, at their regular weekly meetings on the "Gore" in that city, so enraged the capitalist politicians and local labor-skinners, that a determined attempt to illegally suppress these meetings and stamp out the open-air propaganda of the S. L. P. was resorted to by the "powers that be," in Hamilton. On the occasion referred to, last fall, several S. L. P. speakers, including a comrade sent from London, Ont., and also Comrade Lockhart M. Gordon, with others, were arrested and landed in the city jail for "obstructing the streets," etc.

They were released on suspended sentence, and a fine of \$20 imposed on Comrade Gordon, not collected if the "offense" be not repeated. The season for open air meetings being at that time over for the fall, the comrades decided to let the matter rest until the spring season opened, and the issue was forced again at the celebration of May Day in the open air on the same spot at the "Gore." On May Day, 1902, Section Hamilton held an open air meeting again as arranged, with Comrade Lockhart M. Gordon as speaker, the meeting was orderly, largely attended by wage-workers, and no portable platform such as could be said to be an obstruction was used to speak from, the Comrade speaking from a wagon (or "lorrie"). As a result of this meeting Comrade Gordon was summoned to the police court on the charge contained in the following:

SUMMONS.
Ontario, County of Wentworth, City of Hamilton, to wit:
To Lockhart M. Gordon.
Whereas, information has this day been laid before the undersigned, George Frederick Jelfs, Esquire, Police Magistrate in and for the said City of Hamilton, for that you on the 1st day of May instant at Hamilton, in the County aforesaid, did unlawfully obstruct the public street, to wit: King street, by inducing a crowd to gather there and for purposes likely to create a breach of the peace.

These are therefore to command you, in His Majesty's name, to be and appear before me or the Mayor or aldermen of said city, as shall then be there, at the Police Court of the said city on Saturday the 3rd day of May instant, at the hour of 9.30 of the clock in the forenoon, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Herein fail not.
Given under my hand and seal at the City of Hamilton, aforesaid, this 2nd day of May, 1902.

(Signed) Geo. Fred. Jelfs,
Police Magistrate of the City of Hamilton.

The trial was a travesty on the "dignity of the law," all the evidence given by the prosecution being distinctly in favor of Gordon; he was, however, fined \$30, or 21 days hard labor. Comrade Gordon elected to serve the time, and to the disgrace of Canada a mainly young propagandist has put in 21 days hard labor for speaking truth in the open air in Hamilton, Ont.

The National Executive Committee, S. L. P. of Canada, have decided to fight the case, having legal advice that the action of the authorities is illegal, arbitrary, and cannot be sustained in the courts if fought to a finish. We need the funds necessary to sustain our action at law, and appeal to you to help us with every cent you can afford to send us.

We have already issued a writ on both the magistrate (Jelfs), who convicted Gordon, and on the acting chief of police, for false arrest, and false imprisonment, for \$1,000 damages (in the High Court). The issue at stake is of great importance to the S. L. P. of Canada; and the need of financial assistance at this time is very great.

All contributions sent to Comrade Dall Ross, Dundas St., London, Ont., will be duly acknowledged.
National Executive Committee.

S. L. P. of Canada.
W. S. Corbin,
National Secretary.
N. B.—The Ontario Provincial Sections took place during May, and Section Hamilton nominated Comrade L. M. Gordon to represent one of the Hamilton city divisions; he was in jail at the time of his nomination, and on election day he polled the grand vote of 390, more particulars of which campaign will follow.

SPECIAL FUND.
(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)
Previously acknowledged.....\$6101 38
20th A. D., N. Y. City..... 1 00
Section Latrobe, Pa..... 20 00
John Zoeller, Brooklyn, N. Y..... 5 00
P. Walsh, N. Y. City..... 1 00
Thos. Steigewald, San Francisco, Cal..... 1 50
H. Tryon, Denver, Colo..... 50
Section Madison Co., Ill.—Philip Veal, \$1.00; Wm. W. Cox, \$1.00; Philip Veal, \$1.00; Theodore Guenther, 50c..... 3 50
Section Monroe Co., N. Y..... 9 50
Section Evansville, Ind..... 3 50

\$6140 88
Edward Dietrich,
Cashier.

DAILY PEOPLE ANNIVERSARY.

Section New York to Celebrate It on the Fourth of July at Glendale Park.

Though it is perhaps a little too early to call attention to an event that is going to take place on the next Fourth of July, there is nothing like taking time by the forelock. On the date mentioned, Section Greater New York will celebrate the second anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE by holding a Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival at Glendale Schuetzen Park, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

While the day selected is a patriotic one, the anniversary celebration will not be patriotic in the Jingoistic SENSE OF THE TERM. The work of the Socialist Labor Party is to make our economic system the same as our theoretical political system: an economic system for, and by the people—the working class. The Socialist Labor Party seeks to extend the labors of the forefathers of the country from the political into the economic domain. In this work, the DAILY PEOPLE is called on to take, a foremost part. A celebration in its interests will thus become a patriotic one in the true sense of the term; one for which no more appropriate date could be set than the Fourth of July.

Every party member and sympathizer should do all in their power to have a good crowd present. They should push out tickets and sell them. Glendale Schuetzen Park is a beautiful grove, situated within access of even the remotest part of Greater New York. It is easily reached by the elevated railroad and trolley cars of the B. R. T. system. An enjoyable programme of acrobatic and other features, with games, dances, etc., together with the pleasure of meeting old comrades and acquaintances, promises to make the day a thoroughly delightful one.

Last year's festival was well attended. Those who were present never regretted that they came and promised to come again. This year's festival, judging from the expectations of the Entertainment Committee, bids fair to exceed last year's in enjoyment. It remains for the comrades and friends to beat it in point of attendance. Push the sale of tickets!

OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN CHICAGO

Thursday, June 5th.
Orchard street and North avenue at 8 P. M.
North avenue and Fairfield avenue at 8 P. M.

Saturday, June 7th.
Milwaukee avenue and Paulina street at 8 P. M.
Clark and Chestnut streets at 8 P. M.
11th street and Michigan avenue at 8 P. M.

Sunday, June 8th.
State and Congress streets at 8 P. M.
Cottage Grove avenue and 30th street at 8 P. M.
North and Fairfield avenues at 3 P. M.

Monday, June 9th.
Madison and Peoria streets at 8 P. M.

Tuesday, June 10th.
Madison and Ada streets at 8 P. M.
Wednesday, June 11th.
State and 43d streets at 8 P. M.
Clark and Chestnut streets at 8 P. M.

Thursday, June 12th.
Clark and Erie streets at 8 P. M.
Friday, June 13th.
Madison and Sheldon streets at 8 P. M.

Saturday, June 14th.
Madison and Peoria streets at 8 P. M.
Cottage Grove avenue and 60th street at 8 P. M.
Pullman at 8 P. M.

ILLINOIS S. L. P. TICKET.

Chicago, Ill., May 20.—The following state ticket for the November election has been put in nomination by the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois:
For Clerk of Supreme Court—Gustave A. Jennings, East St. Louis.
State Treasurer—Gottlieb Renner, Jacksonville.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—John R. Peppin, Chicago.
Trustees of the University of Illinois—Carl Koehlin, Peoria; Frank McVay, Rockne; Philip Veal, Collinsville.

Comrades, readers of the Party organs and sympathizers: Do your duty to yourselves, your families and your class, and clean this beautiful State by wiping out at the ballot box all the useless bugs and pitiless vampires, the capitalist class and their vermin by agitating, working and voting for the fighting Socialist Labor Party and its ticket. Remember the fight is yours, and once victorious the world is yours.

John Heggren, State Org.
3223 Princeton Ave., Chicago.

S. L. P. CANDIDATES.

Collinsville, Ill., May 26.—At the county and senatorial conventions of the S. L. P. held here May 18, the following ticket was nominated:
For State Senator—John Srenson.
State Representative—Wm. Veal.

COUNTY TICKET.

Judge—John Francis.
Clerk—Jos. Brecka.
Sheriff—Geo. Smith.
Treasurer—Frank Gayer.
Superintendent of Schools—Frank Acardi.

The comrades have their sleeves rolled up and hope to obtain the official standing this time.

AGITATION IN LYNN, MASS.
The agitation committee of Section Lynn has arranged a list of meetings to be called at 8 p. m. sharp. Comrades whose names are included in list below, take notice.
June 5, J. W. Ryan and J. R. Oldham, Liberty street.
June 6, W. Deans and F. Kees, Federal square.

S. L. P. LECTURES IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

June 8th.—"The S. L. P. and the S. P." by John D. Goerke.
June 15th.—"Industrial Crisis" by Richard Koepfel (lecture in German).

The above subjects will be discussed Sunday afternoons at 2:30 P. M., at 356 Ontario street, German American Bank Building, top floor.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO.

S. L. P. NOMINATES CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

The Platform Calls Upon Wage Workers To Come Out Of The Old Capitalist Parties and Warns Them Against Demagoguery Called "Reform"—The Ticket.

Cleveland, O., June 1.—The county convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County was held here to-day. The convention was called to order by John D. Goerke. The permanent officers were William J. Holwell, chairman, and James Matthews, secretary.
John D. Goerke, P. C. Christiansen and Richard Koepfel were elected as the committee on resolutions, and Joseph Reiman, Frank Erben and John Kircher as committee on nominations. While the committee were at work, the convention took a recess and various delegates addressed the meeting.

The platform adopted was as follows:

PLATFORM.
"The Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County in convention assembled reaffirms its allegiance to the National Platform of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, and firmly holds that only then will the social and economic conditions of the working class be permanently improved when the political powers of locality, State, and the nation are in the hands of the working class; only then will economic freedom and political liberty be a reality when it has in hand the political power with which to abolish wage-slavery and to establish the Socialist Republic. With that end in view, the Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County enters into the local campaign ready to give battle to the capitalist political parties that have at all times proven true to the interests of the capitalist class. Without exception, both Republican and Democratic parties when in power have used the legislative, the administrative, and the judiciary power at their command to mercilessly ignore the working class and to trample upon the interests wherever and whenever conditions and the robber interests of the capitalist class so demand.

"The intelligent wage-workers easily perceive that the Republican party is the open and outspoken representative of the interests of the large capitalists as organized in corporations and trusts, who, as such, are in absolute control of all the highly developed means of production and distribution, and by the nature of their economic power have succeeded in entrenching themselves politically through their party.

"The fast declining middle class, represented by the Democratic party, correctly realizes that it must wrest the political power from the opponent party to save themselves from the inevitable fate that sooner or later will overtake them, namely, its complete downfall. Having no logical arguments wherewith to cause the working class to stampede from one capitalist party to another, both of which represent interests that run counter to those of the working class, it resorts to demagoguery—for instance, equalization of taxation, capitalist municipal ownership, cheaper street car fare, etc., as advocated by Tom L. Johnson, the leader of the Democratic party of this county.

"All of the aforementioned so-called reforms are of no interest to the working class.
"The office of Sheriff is a powerful one with which the capitalist employers will make futile the efforts of the workers to better their conditions through the means of a strike. The business interests of the employer are protected by the Sheriff and his deputies. The great army of unemployed could not so easily be made use of by the capitalist class to force the working class to a still lower level of existence, if the Sheriff's posse were not at its beck and call; under the pretense of protecting property; human life is sacrificed, the life of the workers is considered of less consequence than the property of the employer, which is the stolen product of the working class. The Sheriff knows only one law, the law of profits, even though wage workers be compelled to starve or give up their lives. Such is the main function of the Sheriff. The common notion that the function is to suppress crime and to see to it that justice is meted out to the condemned criminal is

The Blind that Hides the fact that he must keep the working class in peaceful submission. To make ineffective the honest endeavor of the poor to secure honest wages to keep them from starvation is equal to driving them to crime. A capitalist Sheriff does not, cannot suppress or curb crime, the very nature of his position, which puts him under obligations to the capitalist class that controls the political parties that elect him, intensifies and multiplies crime.

"The power of injunctions wielded by the judiciary portion of government need not be emphasized. The working class has too often felt the despoil and arbitrary oppression of the courts. The time to protest is on election day. It is then when the wage-worker sways the power which decides whether the powers of government shall be at the disposal of his employers, or whether it shall be a weapon in his hand; a means of defense and protection against his economic master.

"We therefore call upon the wage workers of this country to ally themselves with the Socialist Labor Party. It is the only Party that holds out to them the principle of the class struggle, which teaches us that the interests of the employer and the employed cannot be represented simultaneously; that our vote is a choice between freedom and a continuation of our present system of wage slavery. The Socialist Labor Party is the only political party composed of

class-conscious workingmen who are striving for their own emancipation." The following ticket was then put in nomination:

Socialist Labor Party Ticket.
For Judge of Circuit Court, JOHN D. GOERKE.
For Congress, Twentieth District, JOHN KIRCHER.
For Congress, Twenty-first District, PAUL DINGER.
For Judge of Probate Court, JOSEPH C. DAVEY.
For Judges of Common Pleas Court, WILLIAM J. HOLWELL, FREDERICK BROWN, JOSEPH GABLE, HARRY C. WAGNER.
For County Clerk, P. C. CHRISTIANSON.
For Sheriff, HERMAN ALZUHN.
For County Commissioner, JOSEPH REIMAN.
For County Prosecutor, JAMES MATTHEWS.
For County Solicitor, ROBERT ZILLMER.
For County Surveyor, JOHN HEIDENRICH.

For Coroner, RICHARD KOEPFEL.
The convention recommended that the Albany plan of securing subscribers to the WEEKLY PEOPLE be adopted. The convention adjourned with cheers for the S. L. P. and its press.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

A Bald Capitalist Class Document in This Class Struggle.

The below document, issued by a capitalist stock jobbing concern, deserves preservation:

New York, May 17, 1902.
APPERTAINING TO THE STRIKE.

Dear Sir—

The strike has commenced—a comparatively close vote at Hazelton indicated that a great body of the men were not in favor of striking; as a natural consequence, the strike will be half hearted and a period will be likely to speedily come when many of the men will be likely to break away seeking re-employment. The men are better paid to-day than ever before. It looks as if it were a struggle among some of the leaders for control of the miners' organization. The action of Mitchell in bringing the matter before the men for their vote upon the subject was a most adroit one. When they are beaten they cannot lay the results to his door.

The fact that the organization has but comparatively little money and the merchants not being in sympathy with the strike, will have a tendency to bring on a crisis quickly. The merchants in the coal regions will not extend credit to the strikers. All their purchases must consequently be paid for in cash. This will have a tendency to hasten the inevitable end. The more men the Union induce to go out, the more quickly will matters be brought to a head, as there will be more people dependent upon the treasury of the organization.

As to the coal companies—they will suffer but comparatively little harm. The dull season in the coal trade is ahead and they will be in the wages of the strikers and in addition get additional prices for the coal they have on hand. It certainly looks as if the coal companies would speedily be masters of the situation, while the strikers will be the losers. We doubt very much if the coal shares will decline much—if they sell off a trifle, it will certainly pay to purchase them. For shares have more potent reasons for selling higher than the Coalers. Those who sell when the stocks are weak, we believe will lose money. These shares are already down owing to strike prospects and have pretty well discounted the matter.

No better time could have been appointed for a final settlement between the men and their employers than the present. We believe the present strike will settle matters for a long time to come, and that the settlement will not be disadvantageous to the companies.

A bearish attack was engineered to-day against W. U. stock, which opened it down a point and carried it down over a point more. It recovered before the close. It has been a noticeable fact for a long time past that W. U. was the last stock to move up in a rising market and the last to decline in a falling market. It may act as the usual index now marking the culminating point of the present decline.

Reading sold within a fraction of 60 and other shares sympathized fractionally. Under the influence of a good bank statement, stocks recovered in the closing hour.

We advise buying the market when it is depressed.
Yours truly,
Haight & Freese Co.

\$10,000,000 HOTEL PLANNED.

Another hotel, and the greatest of all, the most magnificent in the world, is to be erected in New York. The Plaza Hotel, built less than eighteen years ago, is to be destroyed to make way for the structure now planned. Capital to the amount of \$10,000,000 is to be invested in the enterprise. The greater share of this sum will be furnished, it is understood, by men whose fortunes have been created out of the steel industry.

SHOE CUTTERS OUT.

At Lynn, Mass., 150 grain counter cutters in a shoe shop refused to work with a man expelled from their union.

Second Anniversary The Daily People
of
Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival.
ARRANGED BY
Section New York, Socialist Labor Party,
AT
GLENDALE SCHÜTZEN PARK,
MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.
FRIDAY, JULY 4, Commencing at 2 P. M.
Prize Bowling for Gentlemen. Prize Games for Women and Children.
Tickets, Admitting Gentleman and Lady, 25c
Note:—The proceeds of this affair will be for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and Campaign Fund of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A. was held Thursday evening, May 22nd, with the following members present: Green, Frizelle, O'Rourke, Twomey and Brower.

Committee from the Labor News Company appeared before the Board to request that the manifesto of the Alliance be turned over to them, as they can fill orders for the same at less expense than the Board itself. Action: On motion it was decided that the manifesto be turned over to the Labor News Company, they to supply all orders for the same. Locals and Districts are hereby notified to place their orders for the Manifesto of the S. T. & L. A. with the Labor News Company hereafter.

Communications:
Two from Corregan, General Organizer, giving report of his work for the past two weeks.

One from S. J. French, Secretary of L. A. 373, Lawrence, Mass., giving an account of the movement in Lawrence, and reporting that seven members had been expelled for remaining at work during a strike in which Alliance men were involved. The names of the seven men are: James Smith, William White, Yan Standaert, Frank Vandoorne, Louis Grossens, Pierre Vanson, and Michael Pietro. Comrade French says that they now have hopes of building up the Local, and that he intends to soon write up the strike and will show up the part the vicious Kangaroos are playing in trying to queer it.

Action: Communication received and that part in relation to the expulsion of members endorsed.

Two from Comrade George A. Ballard, secretary of L. A. 206, of Olneyville, R. I., giving an account of the condition of the strike, and stating that the State Board of Arbitration of Mass. had interfered in the Lawrence strike, and used their influence on the Germans to bring about a settlement; they had been assisted in this by the clergy, business men, etc., of the place. The general strike stands about the same; the traitors are at work, but the Alliance men are after them. A disgruntled politician named Maloney of Blackstone, Mass., had tried to stampede the strikers of that place by giving out that the Lawrence strike was off, etc., etc., but he was soon put in his place by the Alliance men, who will keep a sharp eye on this fellow.

One from Comrade Alexander, organizer of D. A. 22, asking for information as to the duties of his office. Attended to by the secretary.

One from Comrade Taylor of Fitchburg, Mass., asking that a German speaker be sent to that place to organize the Parkville weavers as the sentiment of organization is strong among them just now.

Secretary reported that he had notified L. A. 206 to send a German speaker there.

One from Comrade Donovan of Paterson, N. J., asking that a speaker be sent to the meeting of the striking dye workers of that place, and stating that since the dye workers had heard Comrade Corregan speak, they were anxious to hear some more of the same stamp.

Secretary Brower reported that Comrade Corregan being in town on the 17th, on his way to Syracuse, had gone with him to the strikers meeting and both had spoken there. Speeches were very well received, and these strikers have asked for an Italian speaker to be sent there. Secretary will try and supply them with one.

One from Comrade Leonard Thompson, of Hartford, Conn., stating that there is an opportunity to organize some negroes into the Alliance, and asking for instructions as to how to proceed with the organization of these men.

Attended to by the secretary.

One from Comrade A. Henig, of Cigarmakers Alliance, L. A. 141, asking that another charter be made out for that Local. Request granted.

One from William S. Hilton, of Skowegan, Me., enclosing application for charter for the Waterville Worsted Weavers.

One from the Eastern District Mixed Alliance, L. A. 252, inviting the Board to attend their Entertainment and Ball which will be held on Thursday evening, May 29th, 1902.

Action: Communication received and invitation accepted.

One from R. Zillner, secretary of Forest City Mixed Alliance, L. A. 342, requesting that an Organizers Commission be granted to Comrade John D. Goerke, who has been appointed

DAILY PEOPLE BUILDING. S. T. & L. A. CIGARS.

Box Trade a Specialty.

Our Jewel, a good cigar. Box of 50, \$1 25
Old Judge, equal to any cigar " 1 45
Arm and Hammer, a good combination " 1 75
Invincibles, in the cheap-est place, \$2; our price " 1 75
Nature Beauties, in your locality, \$2.50; we charge " 2 00
Medallion, equal to any 10c cigar " 2 25
Shipped on receipt of price to any address.

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

For Complete Price List, Address,
ECKSTEIN BROS.

2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

MISS W. CALDERWOOD'S

"Tonic Shampoo"

MAKES THE HAIR BEAUTIFUL

Sample by Mail 10c.

511 Liberty Street, Allegheny, Pa.

(Has Stood the Test for 12 years)

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, CURES THE GUMS, ALWAYS ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA, sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for